FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MONDAY, JULY 11, 1853. [NO. 1881.]

PROFESSOR MITCHELL.—This gentleman has replied to the Greensborough Patriot and its correspondent, whose articles we noticed in the last Observer. It is due to the Professor that we should publish the material parts of his reply. He says,—

I must first notice my lady accuser—the fair Miss Clio—the Muse of history. I do not wonder that she finds my communications to the Register [illegible] dull. She must permit me however, to say that either she or myself is widely mistaken in regard to the facts connected with the purchase of the Fentress mine. She states that I was called to examine the "mine, and threw so much cold water on the prospects, that the parties interested were alarmed, and kept my opinion a secret.—They got other men to examine the property who told them to go on and they would find plenty of copper." All a fable as I am told, except that I was called in and examined the mine.

I had been at what was called the Fox mine, [illegible] south of Jamestown and examined it carefully some years before. It promised well and yielded as I was informed, a good deal of copper at one time; but it finally failed and caused a heavy loss to the Englishman or English company who had become the owners. This would with reason make me cautious. The bargain was made I believe with Mr. Fentress, the day that I was there. But capital was to be brought in from New York to work the mine. I gave Mr. [illegible] a certificate with which he was not satisfied; he came to the University a second time to see me, and the thing was at length moulded into a shape which he thought would answer. It finally proved more efficient than if it had been couched in the most glowing terms. The person from whom that came, the capitalists said, wrote as if he had a conscience and did not intend to deceive, and they would therefore place confidence in his representations. I have this very directly from the gentlemen engaged in the transaction of the business—it is no fable.

My unfortunate report on a western turnpike is laid hold of both by Miss Clio and in the [illegible], and condemned in no very gentle terms. It is surrendered freely by me to the contempt or [illegible] as they may find cause for either the one or the other, of all such as may see fit to waste any time upon it—as a very poor affair. That it was of such a character, depended a good deal upon the subject matter. No one can easily draw up a report which shall be lucid, abounding in original views and furnishing evidence of marked ability in the writer—in relation to a corn or wheat field, a potato patch or a bed of beets in one's garden. A turnpike from Raleigh to the mountains, over a country generally level or moderately undulating, or from Fayetteville to the Yadkin, is almost as barren a theme. I said nothing of a plank road, nor, I may add, of a canal or railroad; for the simple reason that I was not charged with an inquiry respecting either of these, but in regard to a turnpike. The whole scheme was at length regarded by its projectors as unwise and impracticable. It died of itself, there was no necessity of its being killed by me. In the central road I am *in proportion to my means* as large a stockholder as almost any person and larger than [illegible].

The coal fields are yet to be considered. It is said that I have taken a time that is not opportune for publishing my views: after public spirited men have invested so much of money, [illegible] of business character in the coal fields. If I was going to say anything upon the subject I should have said it sooner. I reply; that to some gentlemen who have invested money there my opinions were known but disregarded, and others might have had them for the asking—also, that in my judgment the time has now come, and not before, when I could with propriety trouble the readers of the newspapers with my views in relation to these matters.

1st. The report of the State Geologist has been published, in which it is represented that available coal seams of the Deep River field extend through an area of 43 square miles.—Leaving out of the account the excavations at the [illegible], whose area is not known, the mineral surface that has been uncovered at all the pits is not larger probably than the space beneath the building in which I am writing—the main building of the University. From these samples and the character of the accompanying strata it is *inferred* that the seams have the extent just named. It is a question purely geological, but one which intelligent men who have little acquaintance with the science can be made to understand pretty well.—Between Professor Emmons and myself it is a question to be settled very much by authority of the books. In the books which I have read, I find no warrant for his estimates, to which also [illegible] now the time to bring forward our objections if we have any. Mr. Williams I suppose to have known but little about the *science*. Walter F. [illegible] was an able and worthy man, but his strong point was not geology. Dr. Emmons is a geologist, and will do whatever he can to put me down. Neither false statement nor unsound argument will find any favor with him. Could there be a more favorable time for such a discussion? I have not merely stated *what* my opinions are, but *why* they are my opinions. To speak in grandiloquent style about a small thing, I have offered my whole line of battle to him, and from present indications shall have to contend single handed and alone against—I know not what odds. But I have *him* also committed, and not merely before the people of North Carolina, but what he will probably regard as of more importance to him before scientific men in other States, for the opinions he may express and defend.

2d. A charter has been granted to a company with a capital of $500,000 for the construction of a Rail Road, leading from Fayetteville to the coal field, the main object of which is to furnish the means of bringing away the coal. The Engineers are already in the field, and engaged in a survey of the route. For the existence of such a body of coal as will warrant these vast expenditures, there is but the word of the Geologist, without a single reason annexed for the opinion he delivered. If strong doubts are expressed, even in a quarter not the most reliable, does not the *public interest require* rather than *permit* that the whole subject be calmly considered and discussed?—There is a considerable amount of North Carolina capital embarked in this business, and if the losses of the New York millionaire are disregarded, it is to be remembered that he holds an amount of stock which will give him the control of the affairs of the company so as to take his own time, and if he shall neglect to proceed at all, it is not very clear how he shall be coerced, compelled to furnish the requisite funds and proceed to the execution of the work. I have proposed merely that the order of proceeding be reversed. Instead of building a rail road at an expense of half million, and then at an expense of $10,000, finding out where the coal is, I would place the $10,000 first in the order of time, and bring in the $500,000 when coal in quantity to warrant such outlay had been ascertained. Such course may be very silly, but it is what the cloistered instructor would recommend as wisest and safest, to those men of business who regard his opinions with such unutterable scorn.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 7, 1853.

GREAT RAINS.—On Monday last the long and distressing drought was brought to an end. A heavy rain, apparently of wide extent, fell, and relieved the parched earth and decaying vegetation. This was succeeded by another and even greater outpouring of the clouds on Tuesday—accompanied by thunder, lightning, and wind.—Many trees and limbs were blown down.

We have much hope that these rains will revive the prospects of corn, and that, with moderate rains hereafter, a tolerable crop at least will be made. The prospect was so gloomy that within a few days corn rose here from 75 cents to $1 25 a bushel. As there is a great deal of last year's corn on hand, we suppose the changed appearance will bring the price down again.

During the storm a small house was struck by lightning and set on fire, but without much damage. A telegraph post and a tree were also struck.

We are much gratified to learn that John Eccles, Esq. has been appointed Resident Engineer of the Western Railroad. Mr. Eccles' known ability in his profession admirably qualifies him for the duties of his profession.—*North Car.*

This appointment of Resident Engineer was conferred upon Mr. Eccles some weeks ago, when the corps was originally formed; but it was inadvertently announced in this paper as an appointment as Assistant Engineer.

AGRICULTURE.—We had the pleasure of hearing the Address of Dr. Tompkins, on this subject, on Friday last. It seemed to us, though not farmers, as abounding with practical information on the subject, well calculated to interest and enlighten those who make it their business. We bespeak for the Doctor, wherever he goes, the attendance of Farmers, feeling assured that they will be well repaid for the hour thus devoted to him. His objects are, to arouse a spirit of inquiry and energy among the farmers; to procure subscribers to the Farmers' Journal, published by himself, (the only agricultural paper printed in the State,) and to induce gentlemen to join the State Agricultural Society, in time to participate in the State Fair to be held in Raleigh during the ensuing Fall. We think that he succeeded to a considerable extent in advancing all his views. And we hope he will succeed throughout the State, for he proposes to visit every county within her borders.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTIES.—Two negro men have been drowned near this place within a few days. The first was a man belonging to Mr. J. W. Pearce, who on Sunday afternoon left home stating that he was going to bathe. The next morning his clothes were found on the bank of the stream, and search being made his body was found in the stream. It is supposed that he was seized with cramp.

On Monday afternoon, a man belonging to Wm. K. Delaney, of Greenville, Pitt county, (hired to Mr. J. W. Murphy, of this county,) was walking on the bridge across Mallett's pond, when his hat blew off into the pond. He plunged in after it, became entangled in the thick weeds which abound in the pond, and was drowned before he could be rescued. Another negro who went to his assistance was near sharing the same fate.

A PASSENGER BOAT.—We are glad to learn that the steamer Fanny Lutterloh has complied with the requirements of the late law of Congress, and is now in condition to carry passengers between this place and Wilmington.

FORAGE.—Few of our readers are aware, we presume, of the quantity of forage weighed at the Town Scales. We have been politely furnished by Maj. Leonard with the following statistics for the last 5½ months:

Amount of Forage weighed at the Town Scales, from the 18th of Jan'y 1853, to the 31st March.

174,470	lbs. Fodder.
81,068	lbs. Hay.
24,001	lbs. Shucks.
2,961	lbs. other Forage.
282,500	lbs. total of Forage.

Second Quarter, ending 30th June.

118,731	lbs. Fodder.
31,819	lbs. Hay.
9,671	lbs. Shucks.
9,671	lbs. other Forage.
169,892	lbs. total amount of Forage.

Total in 5½ months, 452,392 lbs.

The average price of Fodder $1 35; of Hay $1 20.

Besides the forage, wagons containing 70,908 lbs. of merchandise, ores, &c. were weighed at the Scales. The number of wagons and carts containing all the above was 628.

Two wagon loads of Hay came from Forsyth county and one from Guilford.

DIVIDEND.—The Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. See advertisement.

MORE COPPER.—The Spirit of the Age says that Col. Thos. G. Whitaker, living 10 miles from Raleigh, has discovered a rich copper mine upon his lands.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—There are three *arguments* advanced by the Locofoco press against a distribution of the public lands or of their proceeds. The first is, that distribution is a Whig humbug, which, if carried out would be of no profit to the people. To this the only necessary reply is, to point to the benefits which the Western States have derived from granted lands. Those benefits are plain and need no repetition.

The second is that the Administration or the President is opposed to either form of distribution and that the Democratic party is bound to support the President. Without stopping to consider the truth of the latter proposition, it is only necessary to remind the Democracy that the only valuable official appointment given to a North Carolinian by the President has been given to Duncan K. McRae, Esq., who pressed his claims for a seat in Congress upon the sole ground of favoring an equal distribution of the public domain among *all* the States.

Thirdly, the following resolution adopted by the Locofoco Convention at Baltimore is urged as a convincing argument against the distribution policy:

"That the public lands are the common property of all the States, *to be held by the General Government as a common fund for the payment of the public debt and other charges upon the public treasury.*"

We cannot see that this resolution has any thing to do with the point at issue. The question before the people is, not what *ought to be* done with the lands, but what *is* done with them. It might be very right and proper to devote them to the payment of the public expenses. But they are *not* so devoted. The anti-slavery interest will not allow them to be so devoted. They are given away for purposes of internal improvement in the West and North West and so far as we can judge they will continue to be given away until all are disposed of. These are facts—known to all, denied by none. The question arises, shall this policy be continued? Shall we submit to constant robbery of property and population? Shall we assist in building up a vast anti-slavery power in the North-West?

These are questions in which the people of the Southern States have some *practical* interest. It is time that the everlasting prating about such miserable abstractions as Secession and the resolutions of '98 and '99 should stop, and that some practical measures for defending the rights of the South and checking the encroachments of the North should be adopted.

REMARKABLE CONTRAST.—The Wilmington Herald, with great reason, calls attention to the singular contrast between the ferocious treatment of Mr. Leak by the Wilmington Journal, and its forbearance towards Mr. McRae:

"How is it?" asks the Herald. "The most careless looker-over the Journal cannot but be struck with the difference of its treatment of Mr. McRae, when he was a candidate for Congress in opposition to Mr. Ashe, and Mr. Leak, now that he occupies the same position. It is too observable not to be the subject of remark, and, we are constrained by truth to say, the tenor of such remark is not altogether complimental to the prowess of the Journal. So far as we can understand the matter, Messrs. Leak and McRae agree precisely in their sentiments in regard to the National Domain, the only point of public policy upon which either pretends to differ from the Ashe faction of the District. And yet when Mr. McRae was a candidate, the Journal "roared as gently as a sucking dove"—if indeed its utterings could be by any means called roarings. With bated breath, it just intimated dislike at the prospect of a disruption in the party. But now, mark the difference; Mr. Leak is a disorganizer, a traitor to his party, a man with over-vaulting ambition—in short, the worst sort of a *Whig*.

"We think the Journal would find some difficulty in explaining satisfactorily why it is so *aqua fortis like* towards Mr. Leak, when it was so *milk and water-ish* in speaking of Mr. McRae."

The Herald's remarks apply with almost equal force to the Carolinian as to the Journal. Mr. McRae was very pointed in his remarks upon the course of the Carolinian towards himself. The Carolinian replied forbearingly. Mr. Leak speaks of the Carolinian at Whiteville, and forthwith that paper is down upon him with "the profound contempt of every honorable mind."

Now we will not insinuate, as the Herald seems to do, that the "prowess" of either the Journal or the Carolinian is involved in this marked contrast. But we would respectfully suggest, that as Mr. Leak is understood to be a member of a Christian church, a degree of personal forbearance would be magnanimous in them towards *him*, which might not be at all required towards one in other circumstances.

There is another curious feature about this matter. Mr. McRae and Mr. Leak agree in all matters. They have both been unwavering Locofocos (or Democrats as they call themselves.) They both made the most ultra professions of party attachment, differing alike from the main body on one point only. McRae is appointed to a highly lucrative and honorable office by the President of the party, without a word of dissent; whilst Leak is denounced as a Whig by those who altogether approve of that President's course! This does not look as if what is "sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." If we were in favor of either of the candidates we should feel provoked at such treatment. But we are not, and it is none of our business.

The Wilmington Journal says that there is no quarrel between it and Mr. Leak, so far as it is concerned. Well, we are not particular as to what the Journal may call it. It may be a quarrel or a courtship, for all we know. But it has the appearance, to others as well as ourselves, of a very bitter controversy. If the Journal is in a good humor in this matter, it must be an awful sight to see it angry.

SPEECH OF COL. J. G. McDUGALD, OF BLADEN,

In the House of Commons of the last General Assembly of N. C. in favor of the following

RESOLUTIONS ON THE PUBLIC LANDS

Introduced in the House of Commons by JAS. M. LEACH, of Davidson.

Whereas, the Public Domain of the United States is the common property of all the States, purchased and procured by the common efforts and common treasure of those States, and in which each and all are fairly entitled to participate; and any appropriation of the public lands to particular States, for special and particular purposes in those States, is creative of unequal, unjust and improper discrimination in the use of a common fund; and whereas the precedent has been set, and the practice obtained in the Congress of the United States for the purpose of internal improvements and education, *&c.*; and whereas the State of North Carolina, in a spirit of generous patriotism and fraternal feeling ceded to the General Government a large and valuable portion of the public territory, and is therefore, upon every principle of justice, equality and sound policy, fairly and legitimately entitled to her share of the public lands: Therefore,

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to make application, by bill or otherwise, to that body for an appropriation to North Carolina of a fair and equitable portion of the public lands, or the proceeds thereof, which when so appropriated, shall be applied to purposes of internal improvement, public education and in relief of the treasury and public burden of the State.

These resolutions being under consideration, Mr. McDugald said:

MR. SPEAKER: As I rise to address the House this morning upon this momentous question of the sovereign right of North Carolina, I see many members who I suppose are opposed to the passage or even the consideration of the resolutions now before the House, standing in the lobby; Sir, I ask the members, I demand of gentlemen to take their seats; for as I have not, during the session, troubled the House with a speech, I desire to be heard by gentlemen who have taken different views of this subject from those I entertain, and I assure gentlemen that when I take *my* seat I will defy them to denounce this subject as a "humbug" as it has been termed and *generously* styled by the gentleman from Duplin (Mr. Reid.)

And, Sir, before I proceed further, I shall reply to one of the arguments of that gentleman. He said that "the passage of these resolutions would amount to nothing; for if passed by a Democratic Legislature, Whig members of Congress would not *notice* them; and if passed by a Whig Legislature Democratic members of Congress would *disregard* them." Well, I suppose party politics are to govern the matter! Be it so; then my friend's proposition is the strongest argument why this Legislature should pass these Resolutions, that can be urged, because this *is* the gentleman's "Democratic Legislature;" my friend's party have the majority here, and the majority in Congress; and if his argument holds good, of course his "Democratic" brethren at Washington *could* "notice" and pay particular and most especial "regard" to the resolutions. But I hope my friend is mistaken; for on this question I mean to draw no distinction between the parties. I shall stand here not as a Whig, neither as a Democrat, but as a citizen of the "Old Thirteen." Yes, sir, as a North Carolinian, devoted to her cause, and with her sacred rights, in part, in my hands, I will stand here or elsewhere proclaiming them and defending them, more especially her right in the public lands, while I have a tongue to speak or physical strength to bear me up. Sir, I warn gentlemen to beware of the day when they tell the people of North Carolina that their right to an equitable distribution of the public land is a "humbug." Give the people of North Carolina the facts and the history in connection with these lands, and they will tell you, as I do, that we have the right, we will make the demand, and we will sustain it. Let the General Assembly of North Carolina stand firm, let the people of North Carolina know their rights, and this great "fund" will be poured into your treasury, and when judiciously and prudently applied it will indeed be a proud day and a glorious era for North Carolina. Educate her people, elevate their character, improve their morals, afford them the facilities for travel and of the transportation of their exhaustless products, and you will see no star in this magnificent galaxy of thirty-one independent sovereign States, by whose lights the footsteps of North Carolina are directed.

Mr. Speaker, I purpose showing that the States have the right to the public lands, or their proceeds; that it is a violation of faith on the part of the General Government to appropriate certain of these lands to particular States to the exclusion of the others, or to cede them to the States in which they lie, or to dispose of them in any way except for the "use and benefit" of all the States; and in order to do this it is necessary to refer to the history of these lands, and the means by which the lands became the property of the States. Before the Revolutionary war, seven of the Colonies, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia held these lands under Charter rights from the Crown of England; and the other six, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland had no interest in them. Thus they moved on in harmony until that awful and eventful period in our history when, from the oppression of tyranny, the Colonies were driven to arms in defence of their rights in a revolution; then they all equally interested, and alike patriotic, absolved all allegiance to the mother Country, and shared in the common struggle, the perils, toils and costs of a most disastrous war, but achieved a triumph and victory in their Independence, that has spread such a lustre upon our country, that throughout all succeeding generations, the remotest posterity cannot and will not forget. This brought upon the States and the nation a heavy debt, for in 1790, our population was only about 3,000,000, the revenue about $2,000,000. The debts of the United States were about $56,000,000 and those of the States over $20,000,000.

Then arose the question, how were these debts to be paid? All the States had fought alike; then would it be fair that part of them should own all of this land for the acquisition of which they struggled together? These questions were greatly agitated between the States. Here was a vast extent of territory, large enough for an empire, and invaluable: great alarm was felt among the States lest they should get into collisions and civil commotion; and in order to reconcile them, the old Congress remonstrated with the States. Now, it must be remembered, that at that time the States were entirely independent and sovereign; for under the old confederation, they were merely associated together for certain purposes. Each State had the right to levy imposts independently of the General Government. They could dissolve at pleasure, and were, to most intents as it were, seperate governments; but in order to promote the general welfare and interest of each State, in October, 1780, Congress passed the following:

> "Resolved, That the unappropriated land that may be ceded or relinquished to the United States, by any particular State pursuant to the recommendation of Congress of the 6th of September last, shall be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States."

This resolution was an inducement to the States to cede their lands to the United States, which was, in effect, that the United States will manage this matter for the respective States, and not to merge or invalidate their rights. In order to put an end to the controversy between themselves, and assured that it would be for the "benefit" of all, the States ceded their lands to the U. States.

In 1780, New York ceded hers. In 1783, Virginia ceded hers, with the following condition:

> "That all the lands within the territory so ceded, and not reserved, shall be *considered* a Common Fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become or shall become members of the confederation or federal alliance of the said States, Virginia *inclusive*, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and *bona fide* disposed of for that purpose and for no other use or purpose whatever."

In 1784, Massachusetts ceded hers, with the same provisions and conditions. In 1786, Connecticut ceded hers, upon like conditions. In 1787, South Carolina ceded hers in the same way.

In 1789, North Carolina ceded hers in the following terms:

> "All the lands intended to be ceded by virtue of this act shall be *considered* as a Common Fund for the use and benefit of the United States of America, North Carolina *inclusive*, according to their respective and usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure, and *shall* be faithfully disposed of for that purpose and for no other use or purpose whatever."

In 1802, Georgia ceded her lands in the same words of the deed of cession, by which North Carolina made her cession. Now, these cessions were made during the old Confederation, before the States had any idea of the present Constitution, except Georgia. They were then, upon the recommendation of Congress, and under the agreement of the United States, guarding their separate interest as above all other consideration.

Now, Sir, by this arrangement and agreement between the States and the United States, it is very clear, that the States, in distinction from the Confederation, were to be benefitted, because the lands were to be a "common fund for the "use and benefit" of the States, not the Confederation, not the "Nation," neither "the United States," but the "States" in their State capacity. Each State *included* herself in the deeds of cession, so jealous were they of their *separate* welfare and rights. It was required that this "common fund" should be disposed of in good faith, "*bona fide*" for the use of the "States," and for no other use or purpose whatever? If the lands were given to the United States exclusively, it would have been folly for the States to have required these things. It is very clear that this arrangement was made to settle a dangerous difficulty among the States. It was a great and magnanimous compromise, each State, though, guarding her rights. The United States entered into the agreement, made the covenant with the States, accepted the trust, became agent for the States—the deeds of cession were certainly deeds of trust. This being the case, the trustee is not the actual owner of the thing put in his trust, but an agent to perform certain instructions contained in the article giving him the right to act in the premises. This is a clear principle that runs through all law. The trustee was bound to execute the trust "according to the usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure"—which was certainly meant in the payment of the debts of the revolution; and I hold that when that trust was performed the trust ended.

Those debts have been paid long since, the General Government has discharged its trust, and is now, when demanded upon, bound to yield the "Fund" to the States; for as the General Government had in charge the lands, the States insisted that the United States should assume the debts of the several States, which was done at the 3rd session of the 27 old Congress, page 470, by an act in these words:

> "Section 22. *And be it further enacted*, That *the proceeds of the sales* which shall be made, of lands in the western territory, *now belonging or that may hereafter belong* to the United States, shall be, and are hereby appropriated toward sinking or discharging the debts, for the payment whereof the "United States" now are, or by virtue of this act, may be, holden, and shall be applied *solely* to that use, *until the said debts shall be fully satisfied.*"

What stronger proof do gentlemen need? I think this act is conclusive that the States ceded their lands to the United States, as a compromise between the States, for the purpose of paying the $80,000,000 debts of the revolution. There can be no doubt of it. Here the trust is recognized by the General Government—like individuals, A. B. & C. are in business together: they become involved and are likely not to agree; they conclude to assign their effects to D. to settle for them; when D. pays the debts which he promised to do in the deed of trust, it is his duty to pay the remainder to A. B. and C. Here these lands the property of the States, conveyed to the United States their trustee; it is like a mortgage, the States assign or mortgage their lands for the purpose of raising money, the United States as it were loans the money to the States, and as security, takes their lands.

MR. AVERY, of Burke. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

MR. MCDUGALD. Certainly, Sir.

MR. AVERY. Was there any limitation contained in those deeds of cession?

MR. MCDUGALD. None, Sir, none: but I hope the gentleman (Mr. Avery) is Lawyer enough to know, that without any *express* limitation in a deed of trust or mortgage, they can be *foreclosed* or ended, when the conditions in them are performed—just as in this very case, Sir: the conditions and purposes for which these lands were ceded have been performed, they are ended, and the remainder belongs to the States in severalty.

MR. SCALES, of Rockingham. Does the gentleman mean to say that the debt has been paid for from the lands?

MR. MCDUGALD. I do mean to say so. Does the gentleman *mean* to doubt it. I hope he is better acquainted with the history of his country. The General Government has received from the sales of the public lands near $140,000,000.—That amount, I think, would pay off $80,000,000, the debt of the revolution. I give this information for the "use and benefit," as a "common fund" for the gentleman from Rockingham. (Mr. Scales.)

I say, Sir, the States were magnanimous in putting the public domain in charge of the United States for the general welfare of the States. This was generous and noble, and now they claim to be treated in like manner. Give them at least their rights.

But the articles of confederation were found to be inefficient to carry on the great existence of the Government, that of raising revenue. Here was a debt of near eighty millions of dollars, and with a revenue of not much above two millions of dollars, it was found necessary to reorganize, and hence the present admirable constitution, under which our people have so happily and prosperously lived, was adopted, by which that great right of the States to levy imposts was yielded for the common good, and the States left to resort to direct taxation to carry on their internal affairs. This was generous, magnanimous and worthy of all commendation, thus depriving themselves of one of their most important rights, their political sovereignties. Would they have done this if they had not known that the lands were thus subject to the payment of the debts aforesaid? Never, never. It was done, though, in good faith, with patriotic motives, for the general government to pay these debts. Suppose you give back this right of collecting revenue by the States upon foreign importations, and from the other States, and you will see the States rid of their debts, and systems of education and improvements unequalled in the world. But this glorious Union would fall: therefore the States do not ask it; they only claim what *was* and what *is* their own. Let justice be done, though the heavens fall.

Again, while the debts were considerable, the war of 1812 came on; all the States, with their accustomed patriotism, engaged in it, fought manly and bravely, and terminated it in another glorious achievement; but that war brought upon the country a debt of $168,000,000. Now, Sir, according to the deeds of cession, I do not believe the general government had the right to apply any of the proceeds of these lands to the payment of that debt. There was no such agreement at the time of the cession. Yet the States allowed it, and the money was applied accordingly, for the extinguishment of that debt too. I give this also for the information of the gentleman from Rockingham (Mr. Scales,) and I hope he will read more, before he asks questions that every boy should know.

The gentleman from Lincoln (MR. LANDER) said he had two objections to the principle of distribution, as suggested in the resolution: first, "because it looks like petitioning;" and secondly, "because it was the intention of the cession of the lands that they should be sold and the proceeds applied to pay the expenses of the government." Now, his first objection amounts to nothing, for there is no petition in the case; it is a *demand* of a State in her *sovereign* capacity, through the Legislature; and inasmuch as the gentleman is so much of a States-right-man, I should think he would go strong for a division of *all* the property belonging to the United States, and certainly for that which his friends on this floor have yielded—the division or partition in severalty of the public lands among the tenants or copartners.

But the gentleman's second objection is the secret of the whole objections to these resolutions—*Free Trade*—it cannot be disguised any longer. He says let the public lands pay the debts of the Federal government. Now, I hold that, in self-defence, it is the duty of the general government to pay her debts by imposts. She has the power, and why not exercise it? "O, I am for Free Trade—let us take the money from the States to pay the expenses of the government." I am not going to discuss the question of Free Trade. Suppose it is a correct principle in political economy both in theory and in practice: that is no argument why the public lands, the property of the States, should be taken from them to supply the evils of Free Trade. Beautiful States right doctrine!

I ask the gentleman (Mr. Lander) and his friends, if they think it is right, (admitting that Free Trade is a correct principle) to commit a wrong on the States to effect the object of Free Trade? But, Mr. Speaker, I deny that the public domain was ceded to the general government to pay *all the debts*, to say nothing of the *expenses* of the government. No man can find any such things in the deeds of cession. I defy any gentleman to find one word that was said or written to that effect, either by the general government, any of the States, or by any person at the time of the cessions, or until quite recently, since *Young Americanism* is trying to find favors. Take the journals of the old Congresses, and you will find that the most strenuous efforts were made to raise and establish a system of revenue by imposts, not only to pay the *expenses* of the government, but also to pay the public debt. And this is proof positive, amounting to that at least, that the public lands were never looked to for the payment of any thing but the public debt. The public, nor Congress said any thing of the kind. It did not enter their minds, small as were the resources of the government at that day.

Concluded on next Page.

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered in the Supreme Court:

By NASH, C. J. In May v. Smith, in Equity, from Anson, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Smith v. Smith, in equity, from Anson, directing a reference to the Master to ascertain the amount of the rents. Also, in *Doe ex dem.* Kelley v. Woodson, from Stanly, affirming the judgment.

By PEARSON, J. In McKay v. Flowers, from Brunswick, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Strambrugh v. Hickman, from New Hanover, reversing the judgment below. Also, in Jessup v. Jessup, in equity, from Cumberland. Also, in State v. McIntyre, declaring that there is no error.

By BATTLE, J. In the State v. Casey, from Wayne, directing the judgment to be affirmed. Also, in State v. Revills, from Robeson, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Fuller v. McMillan, from Cumberland, reversing the judgment.

DIED,

At his residence in Moore county, on the 30th ult., Mr. PETER KELLY, in the 74th year of his age. The deceased was a native of Scotland, but for the last fifty years resided in this his adopted State. He was for many years a member of the Presbyterian church.—Through life he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him; and his death leaves a numerous family of sons and daughters to mourn the loss of a kind and faithful parent.—[Com.

At Laurinburg, Richmond county, on the 16th ult., NEILL McLAURIN, Esq., aged 75 years. Mr. McLaurin had been for many years a resident of Wilmington, where he was highly esteemed as a good and useful citizen and a worthy man. He passed away calmly and quietly, in the fullness of years and in the cheering assurance of a blessed immortality.—*Wil. Journal.*

In Lenoir county, on the 29th of June, CORNELIA WOOTEN, daughter of Council Wooten, Esq.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

July 5—St'r Fanny Lutterloh, with boats Myrover and Starr in tow, and goods for H A London & Co, J H Haughton, Worth & Elliott, W H Lutterloh, E Rose, H & E J Lilly, H Erambert, D Cayton, John Brown.

"Pledged to the Compromise."—Whenever complaint is made of the appointment of free-soilers to office we are told that all of them have taken the pledge of allegiance to the Fugitive Slave Law and the Baltimore Platform. *Northern* National Democrats do not seem to agree with their Southern brethren upon this point. The Albany Argus, the leading paper of the Old Hunker School thus speaks of these "pledged" free-soilers:

"The fact that the Free Soilers in the Assembly professing allegiance to the Democracy, thus recoiled from the test proposed by Mr. Taylor, speaks for itself of the actual condition of "the united and harmonious Democracy of the State." We venture to say not one of those heretofore known as Free Soilers, if brought to a vote on Mr. Taylor's resolutions, would vote for them. *They are essentially Free Soil in sentiment now,* as [illegible] in 1848. They are as [illegible] to the Compromise measures and the Fugitive Slave act, as they were when their favorite leader in their name, proclaimed his determination to resist the execution of the law at all hazards. They stand ready, whenever a question shall come up of which slavery is an element, to take ground against the Democracy of the State and the Union, and on the side of agitation and Abolitionism. They do not stand on the National Democratic Platform; but virtually, as heretofore, on that erected at Buffalo, under the auspices of black and white Abolitionists. They are essentially Free Soilers and Abolitionists still."

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last notice:

By Nash, C. J., in the State vs. Orrell, from Guilford, affirming the judgment below. Also, in the State vs. Williams, from Montgomery, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Den ex dem Skipper vs. Lennon, from Brunswick, declaring that there is error in the interlocutory order. Also, in Ward vs. Ward, in Equity, from Onslow, directing a reference to the Master. Also, in State vs. Tom, a slave, from Anson, declaring that there is error in the proceedings of the Superior Court. Also, in [illegible] vs. Saunders, in Equity, from Rockingham, making the injunction perpetual. Also, in Daniel vs. Whitfield, from Martin, directing a venire de novo.

By Pearson, J., in Sykes vs. Kendall, from Stanly, reversing the judgment below. Also, in McLean vs. McDaniel, from Bladen, reversing the judgment below. Also, in Kendall vs. Stoker, in Equity, from Stanly, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Dempsey, Latourette & Co. vs. Barr, in Equity, from New Hanover, declaring the second mortgage not valid. Also, in State vs. [illegible], from Sampson, directing a venire de novo. Also, Den ex dem Leggett vs. Bullock, from Martin, directing a venire de novo.

By Battle, J., in State vs. Jacobs, from Richmond, reversing the judgment below. Also, in State vs. Lockear, from Robeson, directing the judgment to be affirmed. Also, in Wright vs. Grist, in Equity, from Cumberland, declaring that the motion to dissolve ought to have been allowed. Also, in State vs. Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company, directing the judgment to be arrested. Also, in the State vs. Willis, from Craven, declaring that there is no error in the proceedings of the Superior Court. Also, in Green vs. Allen, from Brunswick, setting aside the non-suit and directing judgment for plaintiff.—*Raleigh Register.*

COL. McDUGALD'S SPEECH

On the Land Bill.

[CONCLUDED.]

Hear President Jackson as late as 1829, in his first message:

"It appears to me that the most safe, just and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue, would be its apportionment among the several States, according to their ratio of representation."

Again in his message of 1832, General Jackson said:

"Among the interests which merit the consideration of Congress, after the payment of the public debt, one of the most important, in my view, is that of the public *lands*. Previous to the formation of our present constitution, it was recommended by Congress, that a portion of the waste lands owned by the States should be ceded to the United States, [illegible] The recommendation was adopted, and at different periods of time the States of Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia granted their vacant soil [illegible] *As the lands may now be considered as relieved from this pledge, the object for which they were ceded having been accomplished,* it is in the discretion of Congress to dispose of them in such way as best to conduce to the quiet, harmony, and general interest of the American people. * * * * * * It seems to me to be our true policy that the public lands shall cease, as soon as practicable, to be a source of Revenue."

I hope this satisfies gentlemen; I could cite to Chief Justice Marshall, the immortal Clay, and others who would sustain me. I suppose, however, Andrew Jackson is the best authority that can be offered here; and if they *believe* him, they are bound to surrender. I hope Jackson will not be discredited by the Young Americans. Now, as to the cessions of the public lands to the States in which they lie—this is an awful doctrine, a monstrous outrage. Would you rob the States of the whole public domain of the United States? It will amount to that; for if you cede the public lands to the States in which they lie, now every new State as she comes into the Union will claim the same right, and of course claim it justly.—Then it does amount to giving away all the lands. Monstrous, Sir! give away more than a billion of acres of lands to States that did nothing to acquire them? The old States will never submit to that—never, never.

I look upon this doctrine as unjust and dangerous. It would not be equal; for some of the States would have very little land, while others would have immense amounts. This would not be just. Collisions and commotions would be the result, and it might lead to the utter disruption of the whole Union. It would be the worst kind of bad faith to the old States. But gentlemen say they would sell the lands to the States in which they are situated. I am more opposed to that than to the actual donation or gift. For by these means you would make the States the debtors of the general Government. And would gentlemen have a sovereign State the dependent and debtor of the Federal Government? No Sir, forever no—put the States under the control of the Government by putting them in debt to it, to amounts, as some of them would be, of $20,000,000 to $30,000,000; they would scarcely ever pay it; it would hang upon them while they are States. This would produce great trouble, because most of these lands are in the north west. Put those States in debt to the general government to the amount of the public lands, and, Sir, although I hope I never may know the time, yet I believe it would be short, when those States would repudiate, and this most glorious fabric, the Union of these States, the proudest aspect that can be presented to the mind and eye of man, would totter, and tottering, would fall beneath the weight of its own ruins. Suppose the States were to refuse payment, how could the General Government enforce their obligations? The Judiciary could not aid it. There could be no process by which it could operate. You would not take the lands and seize them, belonging to private individuals to enforce the contract of a sovereign State. This would not be right or just. What then? As between nations the remedy is known; but may I not hope that the time will never arrive in this land, between States now happy and harmonious, to resort to war to settle their disputes. My voice shall ever be to keep the States clear of further dependency upon the General Government, that this magnificent Union may exist, in all the grandeur of its sublimity, while the sun of heaven pours his rays upon its dome.

Well, Sir, if these States were to pay mere nominal prices, this would be in direct conflict with the faith of the Government with the old States, and contrary to the obligations of the United States with the whole people of the Union. Why so? Because the $20,000,000, which were paid for Louisiana and Florida, were taken from the treasury of the people of the United States, and it would be injustice to the old States and directly in violation of the solemn trust held by the General Government, to make gratuitous cessions, and would besides, make the distinction as I have before said between the new States.

Mr. Hill, of Caswell. Does the gentleman go for a distribution of the lands acquired by the treaties in which we obtained Louisiana and Florida?

Mr. McDugald. I do, sir, as much as for any.

Mr. Hill. Does the gentleman mean to say, that he is willing that the money should be taken as it was from the Public Treasury, to pay for Louisiana and Florida, and that then their territory should be distributed among the States?

Mr. McDugald. Most certainly I do, sir, without qualification; and I will tell the gentleman why. Now, Mr. Speaker, the constitutionality of the *purchase* of Louisiana and Florida by the Government has always been questioned. Mr. Jefferson (good authority I hope) said that Congress did not possess the right to *purchase* Louisiana, and went so far as to recommend an amendment of the Constitution to enable Congress to *purchase* Louisiana in 1802.

Mr. Hill. Has not Congress the right to make treaties?

Mr. McDugald. Undoubtedly; but a *purchase* or an *appropriation* is a different thing.

Mr. Hill. If Congress have the right to make treaties, Congress certainly has the right to appropriate the money.

Mr. McDugald. It does not at all follow, that if Congress have the right to make treaties, that Congress has the power to effect them, because the *title*, and the *possession* and the *appropriation* are different matters. The *purchase* of Louisiana and Florida was not a treaty, strictly speaking, but suppose it were, Congress may have the right to make a treaty; but because Congress has the right, it does not follow that Congress *shall* appropriate money to effect it. The President of the States *can* appoint a consul or minister, yet Congress *can* refuse to appropriate money for his outfit or to pay him. The Constitution gives Congress the right to make treaties, but it does not give Congress the right to purchase territory, or to appropriate money for that purpose. I suppose the gentleman is for a *strict* construction of the constitution in all its parts. Sir, I am sustained in this position by the great [illegible] apostle, Mr. Jefferson. But, Sir, this is not the question: the *purchases* of territory have been made, by which we acquired Louisiana and Florida, and I say they were *paid* for by the people's money, from the public treasury; and I hold that if the money of the people of the United States paid for these States, then the land and wealth thereof belong to the people of the United States. What is bought with my money ought to be mine; the gentleman agrees with me. That the money, $20,000,000—$15,000,000 for Louisiana and $5,000,000 for Florida, was taken from the public Treasury of the people of the United States, and certainly the equivalent must belong to those who have paid the money for it. In addition to this, the General Government has received more than the costs of Louisiana and Florida from the sales of the public lands. As early as 1832, the whole costs, interests and cost of sales of the public lands, amount to $48,077,551.40; and the receipts up to the same time amounted to $37,272,713.31. The balance, a little over ten millions has been paid long since from the sales. I hope the gentleman is satisfied.

Mr. Hill. I am satisfied.

Mr. McDugald. I am indeed happy of that. There is another species of disposing of the public lands, which is in bad faith to the old States. Ohio, Illinois and all the North Western States have received bounties of large amounts of the public lands, for Railroads, Asylums, State Houses, Court Houses, and the like. Sir, this is in direct conflict with the deeds of cession, the agreement entered into between the old States and United States; it is contrary to the trust; it is not done for the "use and benefit" of all the States; and it is ruinous to the States which have not received any part of these lands. It is a betrayal of the trust reposed by the States in the general Government. These donations are dangerous and ought not to be tolerated.

Why, Sir, if Congress continues to appropriate these lands to such purposes, give them alike to all the States. It is a system of robbery to the States which receive none—like the Homestead bill, a species of speculation, and peculation, to the injustice and injury of the old States, and for the "use and benefit" of Corporations and Wall Street Brokers. It is indeed time for North Carolina to speak, and to demand her rights, before it be too late. In the conclusion of my remarks I purpose to show what has been done with these lands, how much money the general government has received from sales, and the number of acres yet remaining, and I desire gentlemen to notice the statement, which is official from the land office at Washington City.

Now, Sir, I propose to show that according to the deeds of cession, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands can be and *ought* to be distributed among the States. I say, the principle of the distribution is contained in the trust. All the deeds of cession say, the "fund" shall be applied "according to their (the State's) usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure."

Here is the principle and the rule.

It must mean money; for lands are not strictly a "fund." The United States accepted the trust with these conditions. This rule clearly shows that the general Government was to pay the debts, in proportion to the "charge and expense" of each State. Certainly the rule of distribution would not have been given, if the principle did not exist. Then, I say the General Government is bound to distribute according to the agreement and the trust.

Again, gentlemen here, on all hands, admit that the *lands* can be divided among the States, but not the *money*. I call upon the gentleman from Cumberland (Mr. Dobbin) as a statesman, as a lawyer, or as a gentleman, to give me the distinction between the distribution of the lands and the distribution of the proceeds. The gentleman (Mr. Dobbin) has made his speech, and believes in the right to divide the lands, but not their proceeds. I do not aspire to the Senate of the United States, to interpret and construe the Constitution for the people of North Carolina, and I would be glad if the gentleman (Mr. Dobbin) before *he* goes would explain, as he did not in his speech of last Saturday, how it is that you can divide among partners, tenants or corporators the capital stock, the "common fund," and not the dividends, profits or "proceeds" arising therefrom. I will give way if the gentleman will answer me. Sir, he nor no other gentleman here or elsewhere can answer. He (Mr. Dobbin,) the gentleman from New Hanover, (Mr. Strange) the gentleman aspiring to the Judgeship, and all others holding the distinction, are called upon to answer me. They will not do it—they cannot do it. Gentlemen try to get around it, by referring to the third section of article fourth of the Constitution, which is in these words:

"The Congress shall have power to *dispose* of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of *any particular State.*"

This had the deeds of cession in view, by saying that the claims of no State should be prejudiced in disposing of the territories. They rely on the word "dispose"—that "Congress may dispose" of the territory, &c., that is, Congress can give or sell the territory to the States, but cannot sell it and give the money to the States. This is the first time that I learned that the word "dispose" means to give or sell exclusively—I think it means to place from, to place over, to transfer, to sell, swap or get clear of in any way. The argument, I mean *quibble*, is but a small showing for *legal* gentlemen and Senators at least.

Gentlemen say, because the lands are real property and in large quantities, you can divide them!! But if you sell the land and put the money in the *treasury*, you make it personal property, and it cannot be divided. Well, I have learned something again—that you can make partition of lands, but you cannot distribute personal property. Really sir, this is learning worthy of prizing. I very much fear, if I were to argue this sort of law before a Justice of the Peace, he would "fine" me for contempt. Why, sir, if gentlemen are afraid to *mix* the money arising from the sales of the lands, and that it cannot again be found or separated, they can have a separate coffer for such money. If gentlemen have scruples about this matter, the lands, by express act of Congress, can be sold expressly for the distribution of the "proceeds;" and certainly that would save their conscience. Now, sir, will the gentleman say the word "dispose" mean any more to *give* or *sell the lands* than it means to *sell the Lands, and distribute the money among the States?* Aspirants for Senator and Judge, [illegible] it not to school boys!!

But Mr. Speaker, another serious objection is urged why the public lands should not be distributed among the States—that is, that the States could not recover them. Sir, in a conversation with the Representative in Congress from the Wilmington District, a few days ago, upon this subject, that gentleman asked me the following questions, and contended that I was wrong in every thing I said—that the Constitution did not give the right in the Federal Courts for suits to be prosecuted between a State and citizens of another State, &c. He said, "Suppose the General Government gives North Carolina 1000 acres of land in Indiana, and North Carolina wished to sell, could she convey a good title? and suppose the persons in Indiana trespassed on the land, and Indiana would close her Courts to North Carolina, and not allow her to sue in the Courts of Indiana, what would be the remedy?" Well, really sir, our Representatives are good lawyers!! These questions are very plain. I say North Carolina would convey a good and legal title to any purchaser, through an agent, or otherwise, as directed by the General Assembly. Of course, if the General Government has the right to the lands, it can pass the right to a State or to an individual, and clearly that State or individual could pass it to another; and thus the title would be complete, just as much so as conveyances from one man to another, and as the old States conveyed to the United States; and as to the last clause of the question, in regard to the right to sue; clearly the General Government, having the whole control of the matter in the first place, could provide the means of protecting the right of North Carolina.

Again, by referring to the second section of the third article of the Constitution, it will be found that suits *can* be maintained in the Federal Courts, between a "State and citizens of another State, and between a citizen of one State and a citizen of another State."

The section of the Constitution referred to is in these words:

"The Judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, or public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a *State and citizens of another State;* between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens or subjects."

This section was amended in article eleventh, amended constitution, as follows:

"The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign States."

So a citizen of one State cannot sue another State—but it still leaves a State the right to sue citizens of another State, and of one citizen of a State to sue a citizen of another State, in the Federal Courts.

Now, Sir, this is all clear, and gentlemen can have no difficulty on these points.

Gentlemen tell me that they are States-right-men—and believe in the doctrine of secession.—It seems to me that such gentlemen would be the first to claim and endorse the doctrine of Distribution. Now, Sir, I put this question to gentlemen—and when I say I put the question, I mean I want an answer, and will yield the floor for gentlemen to explain:

Suppose the Government were divided into one, two or thirty-one Confederacies, nations or Governments; would gentlemen then say that neither the several States nor the people would have the right to an equal share of the public lands, the "proceeds," money and all other property now belonging to the United States!!? I can get no answer. Sir, I hold that the property of every description now held by the United States belongs, and certainly would in that sad event belong respectively to the States. As it now stands, all the property held by the United States, is so held as a common fund, for the 'use and benefit' of all the States; and certainly if the States would, in the event of a dismemberment of this grand Union, have the *right* to share and share alike the property of the United States, the States have the *right* now as much as they could have after dissolution. The *right* would not be affected in the least, neither weakened nor strengthened by the mere act of the separation of the States. The expediency of exercising that right, while the States are in the Union, is a different thing. For the safety and welfare of the general government, and of the United States, require that the arsenals, forts, treasury and property of that kind should be held by the United States. Not so with the public lands; the United States do not absolutely require them. Besides, the purposes for which they were ceded have been accomplished—and most of them having been owned first by the States, and the balance purchased with the money the "common fund" of all the States, it is but right and just that the States should have them whenever they choose. Sir, I say the States have as much the right now as they would have after a dissolution of the Union, and in such an awful event, the States, the people, would have their equal portion of the property of the United States, or wade up to their shoulders in blood.

The only question remaining now is, whether the public lands or their proceeds would be worth anything to North Carolina, if she had her portion. I have said that I would give an official statement in regard to these lands; at this time I shall only show the number of acres and the amount of money to which North Carolina is entitled according to her ratio of representation.

Now, Mr. Speaker, on the 30th Sept. 1851, there were of lands, 1,399,586,140 acres—divide the number of acres by the number of representatives from all the States in Congress, and you have to each representative 6,006,807 acres of land. North Carolina has eight representatives: multiply the 6,006,807, the number of acres to each representative, by 8, and you have 48,054,456 acres for North Carolina. Valuing it at less than the minimum price established by law, and North Carolina would have the round sum of fifty millions of Dollars—($50,000,000.) Each county in the State, if it were divided out, would have six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.—($625,000.) The white male population in North Carolina is 272,369. Divide the $50,000,000 between the white male population of the State, and you have one hundred and eighty four dollars ($184) to each white man and boy. The white male population in Bladen, for instance, is 2,539; therefore if the money were divided according to Counties, then divided among the men and boys, the white males of Bladen would get $246 10 each.

Will gentlemen hesitate longer which side of this great question to take? Will they say that the public lands are worth nothing to North Carolina? Will the gentleman from Duplin, (Mr. Reid) say now that this question is a "humbug?" Put these facts before the people of North Carolina, and then tell them that it is a "humbug!" Again, I tell gentlemen beware of the day when they do that. I believe if the people of North Carolina knew their rights to these lands, they would rise in all their might and never cease to imperatively demand of the Government their fair proportion of the public lands; and I believe the day is not far distant when they will do it. And I say it is the duty of every member of this General Assembly to inform their constituents of the situation and condition of the lands—that they may say whether they will take them; but some gentlemen cannot do it because they did not use to think it was right. I tell gentlemen the people of North Carolina, before many years, will cause them to think that their rights shall not longer be neglected for or on account of party principles and tactics.

Mr. Speaker, can a North Carolinian hesitate? Let gentlemen reflect but a moment upon the inexhaustible resources of our glorious old State! Here she stands calling for aid to develope her riches; her soil has no superior; her coal mines ascertained to be the best in the world; her minerals immense; her iron itself sufficient to supply the whole world for a century; her water power cheap and sufficient to turn and bring into active operation the machinery of the globe; there is no State in this Union that contains the wealth and comforts that North Carolina possesses. With a mild, healthful climate unsurpassed; her mountains abound in a romantic scenery, there drawn by nature herself, with rivulets springing from every direction and making their way for the Atlantic, impeded alone by her rocky mountains which stand there with an obligation upon her citizens to remove—while in her valley bottoms grow the most luxuriant crops of grain for the support of her citizens—while on the other hand Wilmington, Beaufort and Ocracoke, invite the commerce of the world—and her citizens, industrious, enterprising, intelligent and virtuous, are calling from every quarter of the State for money to facilitate their travel and transportation, to elevate still the morals of her people, and to disseminate learning and the cultivation of science—high moral obligations resting upon their legislators!! Let gentlemen remember her past history, marked with a patriotism worthy all imitation and commendation, and remember that here, too, was first foiled the iron tyrant, and here Freedom breathed her first emotions, yes here, in

North Carolina, Eden of the Earth,
Land of our Sires and blest scene of our Birth.

Sir, gentlemen appear to forget that they stand on North Carolina soil.

Breathes there a man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?

No Sir, "My fut is on my native heath, my name is McGregor."

Mr. Speaker, give to North Carolina these fifty millions of dollars, and you will not hear applications so daily made for appropriations of a few hundred dollars, but the whole State will be one broad checkboard of Railroads and Plank-roads, with navigable streams floating the vast products of her soil.

With this great fund, the taxes of the people will be lightened. You will see schoolmasters in every neighborhood for the education of the poor hidden and dying intellect of the poor boy—yes, sir, you will see that class of people now so poor and ignorant standing in its proper sphere, in morals and education, that class from which all the great talent of this country emanates. That class is thrown upon the humanity of this Legislature for relief. Then take poor neglected worth by the hand and elevate bleeding humanity to the position it claims. And you will see churches, with their spires piercing the clouds and pointing the road to Immortality, erected in every neighborhood, for the salvation of the souls of the wayfarers through this pilgrimage of life.

The progress of improvement has been commenced, the State has tasted its blessings, and you ought not, you *cannot* arrest it. Place this fund in your treasury, and if judiciously applied, it will surmount the obstacles of nature on the face of the country and under the surface of the earth; it will create more intimate relations between all parts of the State; it will bring the mountains and the seaboard together in daily communication, and cement the interests of the honest and free people of this glorious Old North State with stronger and undying social, political and commercial ties. Intelligence will circulate on the wings of the elements, and travel, tread upon its heels. It will

"Bid harbours open, public ways extend,
Bid temples worthier of God ascend,
Bid the broad arch the dangerous flood contain,
The mole projecting break the roaring main,
Back to his bounds their subject sea command,
And roll obedient rivers through the land."

Mr. Speaker, let gentlemen stand firm and bold, for when they shall have achieved this high object, they may rest assured that they will have bequeathed unto their posterities the grandest and the proudest and the richest legacy with which a kind Providence could bless them. They may fall, but if devoted, they will fall undying. And still will

The meanest rill, the mightiest river,
Roll mingling with their fame for ever.

The vote was then taken, and the Resolutions passed, Ayes 64—Nays 45.

Statement *of Public Lands sold, and otherwise disposed of, to the 30th September 1851; showing, also, the Lands remaining unsold and undisposed of at that time.*

States and Territories.	Areas in Sq. miles.	Areas in Acres.	Acres sold up to 30th Sept 1851	Receipts for lands sold to 30th Sept 1851	Grants for schools &c	For deaf and dumb asylums.	For internal improvements.	To individuals and companies.	For seats of government.	For military services.	Reserved for salines.	Reserved for benefit of Indians.	Reserved for companies, corporations, &c	Confirmed private claims.	Swamp lands granted to the States.	Central rail road grants.	Total acres unsold and unappropriated 30th September 1851.
Ohio,	39,964	25,576,960	12,616,505.46	$20,865,654.33	727,528		1,243,001.77	82,111.21	2,560	1,564,537.86	24,216	16,330.73	2,906,904.00	26,139.80	303,329.00		216,670.04
Indiana,	33,809	21,637,760	15,918,790.70	21,870,255.37	673,357		1,609,861.61	843.44	2,560	819,736.61	23,040	126,220.71	119,102.00	229,880.42	981,682.00		1,002,665.40
Illinois,	55,405	35,459,200	15,822,159.58	20,491,177.17	†1,001,735		500,000.00	954.64	2,560	5,685,640.30	121,629	48,989.69		185,801.41	1,833,412.00	2,246,400	7,996,757.24
Missouri,	67,380	43,123,200	10,516,236.65	13,674,258.62	1,222,179		500,000.00	1,581.53	1,620	1,113,833.20	46,080	22,587.61		1,362,155.40	1,517,287.00		26,489,961.14
Alabama,	*50,043	*32,027,490	11,384,223.34	17,722,124.74	925,814	21,949.16	500,000.00	15,065.31	1,280	169,480.00	23,040	2,542,378.82		213,836.52	130,130.00	230,400	15,420,566.00
Mississippi,	*37,337	*23,895,623	*9,851,354.98	*12,811,656.34	840,621		500,000.00	8,112.98		70,202.25		257,612.04		686,038.95	2,229,987.00	518,120	8,841,389.17
Louisiana,	46,431	29,715,840	3,489,440.67	4,405,389.81	832,124		500,000.00	4,080.00	12,800	355,140.00		109,300.83		2,642,908.91	8,877,368.52		13,547,789.86
Michigan,	56,243	35,995,520	9,300,304.99	11,704,067.76	1,113,477		500,000.00	139,306.25	10,600	305,590.97	46,080			120,711.35	4,807,623.00		19,932,179.96
Arkansas,	52,198	33,406,720	3,216,965.03	4,071,121.73	932,540	2,097.43	500,000.00	52,114.00	6,240	1,358,685.81	46,080	227.49	305.75	118,451.12	4,544,189.00		22,214,291.86
Florida,	59,268	37,931,520	1,006,326.65	1,294,803.52	954,583	20,924.22	825,078.22	18,226.86	2,180	43,080.00		119,183.31		1,429,789.08	562,170.00		32,845,759.89
Iowa,	50,914	32,584,960	2,735,752.04	3,402,858.88	951,224		838,400.00	5,705.82	6,400	2,257,153.06	46,080	157,804.27		26,880.00	33,813.00		25,474,606.48
Wisconsin,	53,924	34,511,360	4,969,726.10	6,241,321.13	1,004,728		500,000.00			1,569,938.17	46,080				1,259,280.00		21,148,887.63
California,	188,981	120,947,840								42,920.00							120,417,810.00
Minnesota Territory	83,000	53,120,000	15,740.16	19,886.95	12,997,191												50,064,118.84
Oregon Territory,	341,463	218,536,320			12,186,987												206,848,332.00
New Mexico Ter.,	210,744	134,876,160			7,193,720												127,383,040.00
Utah Territory,	187,923	120,270,720			6,081,707												113,883,013.00
Northwest Territory	587,564	376,040,960															376,040,960.00
Nebraska Territory,	136,700	87,488,000															87,488,000.00
Indian Territory,	187,171	119,789,440															119,789,440.00
Total,	2,526,462	1,616,935,598	101,063,930.85	$138,508,296.25	40,585,978	44,971.11	9,036,341.60	279,792.05	30,800	15,063,063.83	422,325	3,400,733.53	3,026,283.75	7,123,903.21	27,287,230.52	[illegible]	1,399,586,140.53

*Exclusive of Chickasaw cession. †Grant not finally closed. ‡The State has alleged a claim for the estimated quantity of 900,000 acres, in addition to this amount, for lands situated above the Racoon Fork, in virtue of the grant of lands on the Des Moines river. §Acres reported by the Surveyor General. ‖Estimated.

CALL AND SETTLE.

THE Subscribers respectfully request all indebted to them, and all to whom they are indebted, to call and settle accounts during the present month.

July 1, 1853. E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to me by either note or account, from last Fall and Winter, are hereby notified that unless they pay by the first of next month, their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. GEORGE BRANDT.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 7, 1853. 8t1A

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN order to make a clean sale of my present stock of Spring and Summer Goods, I will offer them at reduced prices. Persons in want of Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Straw Hats, and other articles of men's wear for the season, will find it worth while calling on me. GEORGE BRANDT,

Between the Market House and Fayetteville Hotel.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1853. 8-2m

The Road to Health.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The most serious cases of Dropsy cured by Holloway's Pills.—The causes of Dropsy are various, but it generally arises from obstructions to the free circulation of the blood through the system: to remedy this there is nothing so effective as Holloway's Pills, as they purify the blood and strengthen the constitution, and thereby gradually diminish the collected fluid, and if persevered in till the cure is complete, further accumulations are prevented. Many persons that have suffered from dropsy can testify to the efficacy of this medicine, especially females at the turn of life, who at that period are more particularly predisposed to this insidious disease.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each, wholesale, by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs A. B. & D. SANDS, New York; and Mr. J. HORSEY, 84 Maiden Lane New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale by S. B. & T. A. EVANS Wilmington, N. C.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

New York on the 4th of July.—The pap[illegible] speak of an awful amount of drunken[illegible] rioting in the city of New York on the [illegible] Anniversary. There was one terrible riot betw[illegible] the Hibernian Benevolent Society and the [illegible] and people. The Hibernians were routed, [illegible] procession broken up, their banners torn in [illegible] 43 of them arrested and imprisoned, of wh[illegible] were severely injured in the fight. Thousand[illegible] people were congregated, as spectators or [illegible] to the fight. It grew out of the firing of [illegible]ers, which frightened the horses in an [illegible] they ran into the procession; the Irish [illegible] down the driver and beat him so that he [illegible]wards died; and the police and people as[illegible] the Irish in turn.

There appears besides to have been [illegible] number of serious accidents. A child [illegible] board from one of the steamers and was dr[illegible] a man lost one of his eyes by the acciden[illegible] charge of a gun; two boys were injured [illegible] lower limbs by similar accidents; and [illegible] boys had their hands shattered or [illegible] the bursting or careless handling of pistols [illegible] houses, in different parts of the city, were [illegible] fire in the night of the third, by the [illegible] plosion of fire-crackers or of gunpowder.

Free-Soil Appointments.—The Albany Ar[illegible]gus the leading Locofoco paper in New Y[illegible] *National* party, after commenting upon [illegible] Massachusetts appointments, thus speaks [illegible] made in New York:

"An analysis of the list of appoint[illegible] in this State, recent and remote, would [illegible] similar freesoil triumphs here—pe[illegible] even greater than those in Massachusetts. [illegible] fifths at least of the whole number belong [illegible] to the Free Soil—or what is infinitely [illegible] the "Soft" or "coalition category."

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform [illegible] that he has sold all his notes and [illegible] John C. Gully. D. B. McFAR[illegible]

Laurel Hill, N. C., June 18, 1853.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 18[illegible]

Martha Sansbury *vs.* Janot W. Sansbury.

Petition for Divorce from the Bonds of Matrimony.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Janot W. Sansbury, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for [illegible] successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said J. W. Sansbury of the filing of said petition [illegible] appear at the next Term of the said Superior Court [illegible] Montgomery to be held at the Court House in T[illegible] the last Monday of August next, and answer [illegible] or demur to the said petition or the same will [illegible] ex parte and judgment pro confesso entered [illegible] him.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said [illegible] at Office in Troy, the last Monday in Februa[illegible] 1853. NATH'L KNIGHT, C[illegible]

[Printer's fee $4 00.]

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the [illegible] June, his negro man DANIEL, aged [illegible] years. Said negro is about 5 feet 8 inches high, [illegible] 160 or 170 lbs., is of dark complexion, and [illegible] scarred on his back and arms, caused by former treatment. He was purchased two or three y[illegible] by me from B. A. James, living near Bishopville [illegible] ter District, S. C., and may now be lurking in [illegible] of the country.

I will give $20 to any one who will confine [illegible] any jail in North or South Carolina, so that I [illegible] or $25 if delivered to me at my residence at the [illegible] of Little River, in Richmond county, N. C.

Address the subscriber at Little's Mills, Ri[illegible] Co., N. C.

THOMAS W. STE[illegible]

June 28, 1853.

MANETTIA CORDIFOLIA

A FEW plants of this most beautiful [illegible] climber are now ready for delivery, 25 cts. Also, roses in pots, 25 to 75 cts. each. Heliotropes [illegible] very ornamental when planted in the garden, [illegible] profusion of delightfully scented flowers [illegible] summer, 20 cts. each.

C. LUTTERLOH.

July 6, 1853.

Notice to Turpentine Distillers.

I HAVE now on hand a number of Spirit [illegible] made of the best seasoned material, and by [illegible] workmen. And am making about eighty barrels [illegible] week. Those wanting will do well to give me [illegible]

T. R. UNDERWOOD.

July 7, 1853.

Spirits Turpentine Wanted

THE undersigned will pay cash for Spirits Turpentine, (in good order,) allowing only a fair [illegible] to pay incidental expenses in sending to a [illegible] market.

When parties prefer to ship on their own [illegible] the undersigned will make liberal cash advances [illegible] the usual commission) on all Spirits and Rosin [illegible] in their hands for shipment,—giving the owner [illegible] the option to sell in Wilmington or ship to New [illegible]

GEO. W. WILLIAMS &[illegible]

July 6, 1853.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of [illegible] SHEMWELL & CO., either by note or [illegible] are earnestly requested to call without delay and [illegible] the same with the subscriber, at the stand [illegible] occupied by the late firm above named. If this [illegible] is not attended to by the 20th of next August [illegible] means will have to be resorted to, as longer [illegible]tively cannot be allowed.

And all persons indebted to the subscriber, [illegible] note or account, previous to the first of last J[illegible] are respectfully invited to call forthwith and pay. [illegible]

☞ North-west corner Market Square, Green [illegible] Fayetteville.

P. SHEMWELL.

July 6, 1853.

☞ We are authorized to announce RONALD McMILLAN as a candidate, at the [illegible] election in August, for the office of County Court [illegible] of Cumberland. He also pledges himself, if e[illegible] discharge the duties of the office faithfully, and [illegible] best of his ability.

June 28.

☞ We are authorized to announce Col. JOHN McLAURIN as a candidate for the [illegible] Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland C[illegible] the next Election.

June 4, 1853.

☞ We are authorized to announce BENJAMIN F. SHAW as a candidate for the [illegible] Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland, at the [illegible] tion in August next.

June 6, 1853.

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

WE ARE authorised to announce JAMES [illegible] STRANGE, Esq. as a Candidate for the [illegible] of Clerk of the SUPERIOR COURT of Cumberland County, at the Election in August next.

March 28, 1853.

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

☞ We are authorised to announce JESSE T. WARDEN as a Candidate for the [illegible] CLERK of the SUPERIOR COURT of Cum[illegible] County, at the next Election.

March 28, 1853.

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

WE are authorized to announce PETER [illegible]TERSON as a candidate for the office of [illegible] of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, [illegible] election in August next.

June 1853.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 11, 1853.

☞ We are this week sending off a large number of accounts, in the Observer and by letter. We hope they will receive prompt attention. We have not written out subscription accounts where less than a year is due.

Col. McDugald's Speech.—In compliance with applications, we publish the speech of Col. McDugald of Bladen in the last Legislature. It will be found to embody a large fund of information on the Land Question.

The Mails.—We endorse the Carolinian's complaint about the irregularity of the mails. It is shameful. Our papers come, when they come at all, provokingly out of time. The fault, we suppose, must be chiefly with the travelling Postmasters on some of the rail roads, who carelessly or ignorantly give the wrong direction to packets.

A Pretty Considerable Business.—The President of the McCulloch Mining Company has been on a visit to the Mine, and reports to the Company, on his return to New York, that when they get their Machinery in full operation, the daily yield of gold will be $3485, and of copper $5,800. A snug little total of $9,285 *a day!* *Fast income.*

Profit and Loss.—The Washington Union, the government organ, has formally read out of the party those two abolition papers the N. Y. Evening Post and the Buffalo Republic. But—the Navy Department has just given the latter its advertising to the amount, says the Express, of $1000 or $1200. We would like to know whether the Republic considers this amount a sufficient atonement for the denunciations of the Union?

Such is the received mode of treating the abolitionists. Denounce them through the "Union," and that satisfies the party that all is right, and the Administration sound; then give them the best offices and fat advertisements; and that satisfies the abolitionists themselves. So the two wings of the party—the national wing and the abolition wing—are both kept in the traces, paid in the coin which each is supposed to like best—the one in humbug, and the other in offices and hard cash.

The Rains.—We are glad to notice that the rains last week extended to many parts of this State, and other States North and South.

There is hope of more rain to-day.

Promotion.—We are glad to see that our late townsman, John W. Cameron, Esq. (only son of the late Dr. Thomas N. Cameron,) has been promoted to the first Clerkship in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing of the Navy Department, with a salary of $1800 per annum.

A Natural Curiosity.—A gentleman office seeker in Washington is said to have received his commission to a Clerkship in one of the Departments, and when he went to take possession of his desk, found that it was a *lame man* whom he was to supersede. He returned to the Secretary and told him that sooner than deprive a lame man of his office he would return home! The story is a marvellous one, and ought to have as strong certificates to verify it as those usually appended to patent medicine advertisements.

The Most Disgraceful Appointment of All!—The present Administration has made a number of very extraordinary appointments to office. Very many of the most important and lucrative offices have been bestowed on Abolitionists and Disunionists. Dix, McClelland, Vroom, Grey, Hoyne, Campbell, and Hallett, are as offensive representatives of the former party, as Davis, Soule, Campbell, Inge, Gadsden, DeLeon, and others are of the latter. These two abominable factions have literally divided the spoils between them.

But what shall we say of the appointment of the notorious WM. J. BROWN of Indiana—the fellow who attempted to barter himself off to Wilmot and his crew in Congress in 1849, for the Speakership of the House—to an important office? Where shall we find language to express the disgust and indignation which every Southern man, yea every honest man, must feel at the rewarding of so notorious, so infamous a man—a man who was dropped with the most withering expressions of scorn and contempt by his own party, as soon as his rascality was exposed?

The President of the United States, with the advice of course of his Cabinet, has appointed this man Brown Special Mail Agent for the States of Indiana and Illinois. In this capacity he has power to enter and overhaul any Post Office and every mail. We do not know what is the salary, but it is doubtless satisfactory to himself. The objection is to the man—to giving such an one a confidential control over the correspondence of the country.

And where were Messrs. Dobbin, Davis, and Guthrie, that they allowed such a man to be appointed? A man who had secretly conspired to sacrifice the South to his own ambition? who had repeatedly lied in denial of the conspiracy? and who was finally obliged to read to the House the evidence that he had lied and that he was infamous?

Our readers are entitled to a republication of the facts as they occurred on the 12th of Dec. 1849, that they and all may know what sort of men are rewarded with office by Franklin Pierce, who was elected because, as we were told, he was more true to the South than Gen. Scott. We proceed to give it.

The House of Representatives had been engaged for ten days in a vain effort to elect a Speaker. Parties were so nearly equal that the abolitionists held the balance of power. They wrote a letter to Mr. Winthrop, the Whig candidate for Speaker, desiring to vote for him if he would make any concession to them. He treated them with scorn, and drove them off. They then talked with Brown, the Locofoco candidate, and got verbal pledges from him. Not satisfied with this, however, Wilmot wrote him the following note:—

December 10, 1849.

Dear Sir: In the conversation which I had with you this evening, you were free to say that, if elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, you would constitute the Committees on Territories, the Judiciary, and the District of Columbia, in a manner that should be satisfactory to myself and the friends with whom I have had the honor to act. I have communicated this to my friends; and if, in reply to this note, you can give them the same assurance, they will give you a cheerful and cordial support. Respectfully yours,

D. WILMOT.

Hon. Wm. J. Brown.

To this he replied as follows:—

Washington City, Dec. 10, 1849.

Dear Sir: In answer to yours of this date, I will state that, should I be elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, I will constitute the committees on the District of Columbia, on Territories, and on the Judiciary, in such manner as shall be satisfactory to yourself and your friends. I am a representative from a free State, and have always been opposed to the extension of slavery, and believe that the federal government should be relieved from the responsibility of slavery where they have the constitutional power to abolish it. I am yours, truly,

W. J. BROWN.

Hon. David Wilmot.

Brown had received 112 votes, wanting only 2 more to be elected—Wilmot and his abolition friends voting for him—when Mr. Stanly, who had heard a rumor of this correspondence which took place two days before, spoke of it in the House. Then came the following scene, during which the House was deeply excited:—

Mr. Bayly. The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Stanly) has said that he can look on his side of the House without shame; but that when he looked on this, he blushed; that there was "something rotten in Denmark." The gentleman has thus in his place, by this insinuation, given form and importance to an imputation, which, this morning, has been in whispers circulated through this Hall. He insinuates that something improper has taken place between the Democratic party and the Free Soilers, as they are called. Sir, it is such an insinuation as the gentleman ought not to make lightly, or to which we ought in silence to submit. I flatter myself (said Mr. B.) that the gentlemen on this side of the House would be as little likely as any others to enter into any arrangement with the party referred to. I am rejoiced, however, that the gentleman has made the remarks he did. It enables us to brand the rumor in the outset, as it deserves. It is hardly necessary for me to say that it has no foundation in truth.

Mr. Ashmun. Has not a correspondence taken place between the member from Indiana (Mr. Brown) and some member of the Free Soil party, in which he has pledged himself to constitute the Committees in a manner satisfactory to them?

Mr. Bayly. I know of no such correspondence. Is the gentleman authorized to say there has been such an one? If so, what is his authority?

Mr. Ashmun. Common rumor.

Mr. Bayly. And does not the gentleman know that common rumor is a common liar? Turning to Mr. Brown, he said: Has any such correspondence taken place?

Mr. Brown *shook his head.*

Mr. Bayly continued. *I am authorised to say no such correspondence has taken place.* Does the gentleman infer that there has been an understanding between this side of the House and the Free Soilers, from the fact that some of them have voted with us? &c. &c.

Mr. Root commenced a speech.

Mr. Bayly asked the gentleman to allow him to make a personal explanation.

Mr. B. said: I think it due to myself and the House to say that since I was last up, I have had a conversation with the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Brown.) I was mistaken in saying no correspondence had taken place between him and the Free Soilers. A correspondence has taken place, but in it, *he assures me that he refused to pledge himself*, and had said no more than that, in forming the Committees he would place the members of that party in such positions as their standing in the House and the country would seem to him to make proper. But the correspondence will be produced, and it will speak for itself.

Mr. Brown here delivered a long prevaricating speech, which the House listened to with impatience, calling for "the letter!" "the letter!" which Mr. Brown was finally obliged to read. It was in direct conflict with what he had said in his speech.

Mr. Wilmot said he had held a conversation with the gentleman from Indiana, in which *he* (Mr. W.) told him that he considered the public sentiment upon the subject of slavery had been stifled in the committees as they were constituted by the last Speaker. He had but asked that the popular sentiment of all sections of the country should be permitted to be heard in their reorganization. He did not stipulate as to the men. He had desired him to place upon those committees to be charged with the consideration of slavery questions, the ablest men from the South as well as the North. He had stated that the object of his friends was only to secure such an organization of these committees as would prevent the stifling of the sentiment of the country, giving to each section of the country and to all shades of opinion the weight therein to which they were fairly and justly entitled.

Mr. T. Stevens asked the gentleman from Pennsylvania, whether in this conversation, he had stated that he (Mr. Wilmot,) conceived the Free Soilers entitled to a majority of these committees?

Mr. Wilmot. I drew from his remarks the belief that he would place majorities of northern men upon them.

Mr. Inge. What do you mean by a majority of northern men?

Mr. Wilmot. I mean men who will represent what I deem to be the sentiment of the country.

Mr. T. Stevens. Have you a copy of the letter you wrote the gentleman from Indiana? I desire to see it, that I may learn whether it embraces any thing more than the letter of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Winthrop,) on the receipt of which you and your friend declined voting for that gentleman.

Mr. Wilmot. Said he had preserved no copy of it. It was very brief, and his (Mr. Brown's) reply will disclose its character.

Mr. Brown. Of Indiana, here read, for the information of the House, the letter last alluded to by the gentleman from Pennsylvania and then having thanked the House for the support he had received, *withdrew his name from the canvass for the Speakership.*

Mr. Bayly. It was known that I had served in the 28th Congress with the member from Indiana, (Mr. Brown,) and when he began to be spoken of as Speaker, frequent inquiries were made of me as to his opinions and votes on the slavery question. Among others, such inquiries were made of me by my friend from Georgia (Mr. Welborn.) I told him that no one could have taken a more unexceptionable course. When a gentleman from Massachusetts (the late speaker of this House, Mr. Wintrop,) had in 1845 moved an amendment to the Oregon Bill containing the principles of the Wilmot Proviso, the member from Indiana, (Mr. Brown) voted against it, and that upon all other occasions, as far as I knew, he had voted with the Southern Democrats upon all questions touching the subject of slavery. I assured him that no one could present a fairer record. In addition to this, I also informed him, that I knew the member while he was in office, and I thought I knew his sentiments well; and that I would pledge myself he was opposed to the agitation of the subject of slavery and the Wilmot Proviso, in every form and shape in which it could be presented. He (Mr. Welborn) suggested to me to have a conversation with the member. I did so. *I told him of the pledge I had made for him. He assured me I was perfectly safe in doing so.* This remark I repeated to many gentlemen besides my friend from Ga., (Mr. Welborn.)

Sir, had I have known of the existence and character of the correspondence which has been read, and of the interviews preceeding, no earthly consideration would have induced me to have voted as I did. And I am quite sure that such would have been the feeling of the great mass of the members on this side of the House.

When the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Stanly) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Ashman) made their remarks, I was highly indignant, as the House saw at the time. I thought their insinuations most unfounded and illiberal. But I rejoice now, that they were made, and I thank them for them. They have led to a disclosure to which the country was entitled, and it has been made in time, thank God, to save us from a load of obloquy.

Mr. Harris of Tennessee, said that having been one of the Southern Representatives, who had reluctantly voted for the member from Indiana (Mr. Brown) he should vote differently, should change his record, on the next ballot. He trusted every Southern gentleman would give his vote for one who is true either to the South or the North—who does not stand pointing to the record on the one hand, while writing a pledge with the other.

Mr. Burt said, that had he and the other Representatives from the South known of the existence of this correspondence, not one of them, he was conscious, would have received a request to vote for the gentleman from Indiana otherwise than as an insult.

Mr. Venable desired to relieve himself from the charge of occupying a false position. He had, a day or two since, declared that he would in no event vote for a Free-soiler or an abolitionist. After this, he had repeatedly voted for a gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Brown) of whose soundness on the question of slavery, he entertained no doubts. The disclosures of this morning had led him to a different conclusion, by placing before the House the facts of which he (Mr. V.) was uninformed. It appears that the gentleman has been in correspondence with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Wilmot,) the putative father of the Wilmot Proviso, with a pledge to organize the committees on the District of Columbia, the Territories and the Judiciary, satisfactorily to those who were known as the ultra Free-soil party, (Mr. Wilmot and his friends.) The opinions disclosed by that gentleman (Mr. Brown) in his vindication this morning, to wit: his opposition to the extension of slavery and a willingness to refer that subject in the District of Columbia to a vote of the inhabitants, render it impossible for him (Mr. V.) to have voted for the gentleman from Indiana as Speaker. From that gentleman he had received a letter, during the late Presidential canvass, expressing his opposition to Freesoilism in every aspect, as he understood it; and before he voted for him as Speaker, he called upon that gentleman and asked him if his opinions had undergone any change. He replied that they had not. With these assurances he voted with pleasure for him, as a sound man from a free State—another demonstration of Southern men, that they had no desire to make this a geographical question. When the correspondence was announced this morning, he (Mr. V.) demanded in common with many others that it should be read. It had been read; and he declared before the country, that had he known either the fact it discloses, or the opinions of the gentleman made known in his vindication, he would not have voted for him as Speaker. The vote was given under a misapprehension of the facts, after due diligence to discover them.

Mr. McMullen said, he had claimed his privilege as an humble member, being called upon to cast his vote, to interrogate the gentleman from Indiana. He had stated to him that he was charged by Madame Rumor with having given a pledge to the Free Soil gentlemen, that in the event of his being elected Speaker, they should be taken care of. The gentleman stated that these gentlemen had called upon him, and that he had said to them, that he could give no pledge in advance of his election, except that in the organization of the Committee for the District of Columbia and other Committees, he would endeavor to place each gentleman where he ought to stand; or, in other words, that he would place gentlemen upon the respective Committees according to their talents and standing. He was pleased to hear that declaration from the gentleman. *He had then asked him, if he had given any written pledge to these gentlemen, and had received the reply that he had not.* [This was on the morning of the 12th. Brown's note to Wilmot is dated the 10th.] Afterwards in conversation with his colleague (Mr. Bayly,) he (Mr. McM.) had told him that he need have no fears upon this subject,—that he had had a conversation with the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. Brown, of Indiana, here made a few remarks, which were inaudible amid the great confusion surrounding the Reporter's desk.

Mr. Jacob Thompson said, that though feeling deeply mortified by what had occurred, he was glad that the development had been made. As he did not believe the House was at that time prepared to go on with the voting, he would move that they do now adjourn.

Such is the man on whom President Pierce and his Cabinet have conferred a delicate and responsible trust. Look at the withering scorn and contempt with which he was regarded by those *Southern* Locofocos, Bayley, Harris, Burt, Venable and McMullen. See how he was forced to publish his own infamy; how he sneaked out of his position as a candidate for the Speakership; remember how he afterwards sunk to a condition of insignificance. And then tell us, if you can, why it is that President Pierce and his Cabinet have extended to him the hand of resurrection, lifted him out of the mire in which he had thrust himself, and made him a government officer?

In addition to the above account of the sayings and doings of the *Honorable* Wm. J. Brown, we copy the following from the Observer of Jan'y 8, 1850:—

"The editor of the Fredericksburg News, writing to his paper from Washington, says, "There are some matters connected with this infamous transaction, not generally known to the public.—One is that every Democrat from the free States knew before they voted for Brown of the correspondence between him and Wilmot. I have from an authority unquestioned, that such was the fact—indeed several members of that party were heard to boast how near they were in '*gulling*' the South. But studiously did Brown keep it concealed. Near his seat was a Virginia Democrat, who told me that when Giddings voted, Brown turned to him and said, 'Damn that old scoundrel, he means to defeat my election, which he knows he will do by voting for me. But I know his object. It is hostility to this Administration. He says that he will put that down or put himself down.' Thus did this unblushing rascal deceive the Southern members of the Democratic party, by the most villainous scheme of duplicity, of which the history of the government gives any record."

The name of the Post-office known as *McCallum's Store*, in Montgomery County, has been changed to "*Pekin.*"

Foreign.—The America has arrived with Liverpool accounts to the 25th ult.

The Russian and Turkish difficulty remained without change. It was the prevailing opinion that peace will be preserved.

The accounts from China state that the American naval forces were assisting the Emperor, while the British remained neutral. Also, that at Shanghai the English residents were greatly alarmed, and had enrolled themselves as volunteers, procuring guns from their ships. The Americans had likewise held a meeting, and appointed a committee to act when necessary.

The Paris Moniteur contains a decree regulating the affairs of the Bonaparte family, in which the Emperor assumes the sole control. His consent is necessary to the marriage or divorce of any Bonaparte, and no member of the family is allowed to go further than seventy five leagues from home without the permission of the Emperor, who may punish by arrest or exile.

Cotton was in active demand at an advance of 1-16 to ⅛d. Sales of the week 50,000 bales.—Middling uplands 5 15-16d. Stock on hand 875,000 bales.

Great Fire.—At Oswego, N. Y., on Tuesday last, a fire destroyed 200 dwellings, stores, mills, &c., with 300,000 bushels of grain. Loss estimated at a million and a half of dollars.

The Raleigh Star.—Mr. Lemay, who has been for upwards of 26 years Editor of this old Whig journal, has retired from it, and is succeeded by W. C. Doub, Esq. who has purchased the establishment. Mr. Doub has considerable reputation as a writer, having been formerly associated in the Editorial department of the Star.

Death of the Hon. Joseph P. Caldwell.—It is with no ordinary feelings of sorrow and regret that we record the death of the Hon. J. P. Caldwell, late member of Congress from this District. He died at his residence in Statesville on Thursday evening the 30th ult., after an illness of forty eight hours. Mr. Caldwell was universally beloved. Kind, affectionate and social in his disposition, honorable in his dealings, true and warm in his friendship, his death we regard as a public calamity. He leaves a widow and four interesting children.—*Rowan Whig.*

The Rev. Thos. W. Tobey having accepted a call from the Church at Yanceyville, the Raleigh Church, on Sabbath last, *unanimously* extended a call to the Rev. James McDaniel to supply the pulpit in this City. We have not heard of his acceptance of the call.—*Biblical Recorder.*

Opening of the Crystal Palace.—Information has been received that President Pierce has accepted the invitation to attend the opening of the Crystal Palace on the 14th inst., and that he will leave Washington for New York on Monday. It is said that he will probably be accompanied by Secretary Marcy, Secretary Dobbin, and other members of the Cabinet.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 3d inst., by Rev. Hugh McAlpin, Mr. WILLIAM S. FISHER to Miss SUSAN E. BURDEAUX, formerly of Wilmington.

At White Oak, Bladen county, on the 7th instant, by Neill Kelly, Esq., Mr. ISAAC MELVIN to Miss MARGARET M. BEARD, daughter of the late John Beard, Esq.; all of White Oak.

In Bladen county, on the 19th of May, by Toliver Sutton, Esq., DAN'L SIMMONS, Esq. of Sampson to Miss NANCY ROBINSON. Also, on the 23d, by John Cain, Esq., Mr. RICHARD SMITH to Miss CHARITY WILLIAMS. Also, on the 28th, MALCOM ROBINSON, Esq., to Miss MARION, daughter of Shadwick Smith, Esq., of Sampson county.

In Shelbyville, Tenn., on the 28th ult., Mr. JUNIUS B. RABOTEAU, formerly of this place, to Miss BETTIE, daughter of David Ruth, Esq.

In Duplin county, on the 22d day June, by the Rev. George W. Wallis, Mr. GEORGE W. MIDDLETON, to Miss MARY, eldest daughter of the late Henry Moore.

DIED,

In Richmond county, at the residence of her brother Rev. J. Jones Smyth, on the 3d inst., in the 25th year of her age, Miss ANNE SMYTH, daughter of Wm. Smyth, Esq. near Londonderry, Ireland.

"So He giveth his beloved sleep."—Psalm 127, 2.

In Lumberton, on the 29th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH BURCHETT, aged 23 years, wife of Mr. James R. Burchett and daughter of Joseph Howell.

In Charleston, S. C., on the 3d inst., at the residence of his brother-in-law, Rev. A. McCorquodale, Mr. WILLIAM A. McLENNAN. The deceased was a native of this place, but for the last 9 years a resident of Trenton, Tenn. His remains were brought to this place and interred at the usual place of burying. He has left an affectionate wife, an infant daughter, and many friends and relatives to mourn their irreparable loss.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

July 10—Str Fanny Lutterloh, with passengers, and goods for merchants of this place and the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 5.—Schrs D P Woodbury, Champion and Laura from Little River, Laura from Shallote. 7—Schr Superb from Norwich, Ct.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 11.

BACON—	10 a 10½
BEESWAX—	24 a 25
CANDLES—F.F.	16 a 17
Adamantine	30 a 35
Sperm	50 a
COFFEE—Rio,	11 a 11½
Laguira,	11½ a
St. Domingo,	9 a 10
COTTON—	
Strictly prime,	11 a
Prime,	10¾ a
Fair,	10 a 10½
COTTON BAGGING—	
Gunny,	14 a 16
Dundee,	13 a 15
Burlaps,	10 a 12
COTTON YARNS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17
DOMESTIC GOODS—	
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10
FEATHERS—	35 a 37
FLOUR—	
Superfine,	5 65 a 5 75
Fine,	5 40 a 5 50
Scratched,	5 25 a
GRAIN—	
Corn,	90 a $1
Wheat,	75 a 80
Oats,	a
Peas,	90 a $1
Rye,	65 a 70
HIDES—Dry,	7 a 8
Green,	3 a
IRON—	
Swedes, co. bar,	5 a
Ditto, wide,	6 a
English,	4 a
LARD—	10 a 11
LEAD—	8½ a 9
MOLASSES—	
Cuba,	24 a 25
New Orleans,	37½ a 40
NAILS—	6 a
OILS—Linseed,	80 a
Tanners',	60 a 70
SALT—	
Liv'p. (sack,)	1 50 a 1 60
Alum, (bu.)	a
SEED—	
Flaxseed,	1 00 a
Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
SHOT—	
Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Buck,	2 25 a
SPIRITS—	
Peach Brandy,	a
Apple "	45 a 50
N. C. Whiskey,	37 a 38
Northern "	a
N. E. Rum,	40 a
Jamaica Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00
American Gin,	30 a 40
Holland Gin,	1 50 a 2 00
SUGAR—	
Loaf,	10 a 11
Crushed,	9½ a 10½
St. Croix,	9 a
Porto Rico,	7 a 9
New Orleans,	6 a 8
TALLOW—	7 a 8
TOBACCO—	
Leaf,	none.
Manufactured,	8 a 15
WHITE LEAD—	$2½ a 3 00
WINDOW GLASS—	
8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
10 x 12,	2¼ a
WOOL—	27 a 28

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon.—Rather better feeling is observable in the market.

Cotton.—We have heard of no sales during the past week.

Flour.—We advance our figures on all grades.

Molasses.—We continue present quotations, but would remark that higher figures are asked by many.

Wool sells readily at the advanced figures.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine $2. Spirits 35 to 36 cts.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine receipts light, sales of yellow at $2 80, virgin 3 85, scrape 1 50; no sales of Spirits; Rosin 1 05. Sales at auction of 10,000 N C Bacon averaged 10½ hog round, 11½ for hams. Timber in demand, sale of one raft interior at $6 75.

At Charleston, cotton 9 to 11.

Total receipts of cotton, 3,177,526 bales, against 2,968,976 last year. Increase 208,550.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE SECOND Session of our School at Greenwood, 9 miles north of Fayetteville, under a competent Instructress, will commence July 25.

Terms per Session.

Elementary branches	$7 00
Higher "	$8 00
Board and Tuition	$36 00

I can take in a few Boarders.

C. P. JONES.

Greenwood, July 8, 1853. 9-3t

Edgeworth Female Seminary

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, August 1st.

The corps of Instructors has been completed by securing the services of Prof. Guillaume R. DeRinzie in the department of Modern Languages, who has long been known as one of the most accomplished and successful teachers in Virginia.

It is very desirable that pupils attend punctually at the commencement of the session. For more particular information respecting the school, apply to

RICHARD STERLING, A. M.,
Principal.

[illegible], N. C., July 1, 1853.

HARRINGTON'S SCHOOL.

THE First Session of this School will open the 11th day of July, and continue twenty-one weeks. It will be entirely under the supervision of the subscriber, who is a graduate of the University, and trusts, as he has had some experience as a teacher, that he will be able to impart good mental and moral instruction to his pupils, and prepare them for any College in the Union. In governing his school, the subscriber will exercise a rigid discipline; and information respecting the conduct and progress of each student will be transmitted to parents and guardians twice a session.

The Academy, newly erected, is situated on the branch of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road running to Evans's Mills, on an elevated and healthy position, near the place formerly known as "McMillan's Academy." The neighborhood, as many can testify who received their education here more than a quarter of a century ago, is moral, healthy and intelligent.

Excellent board can be readily obtained at A. W. Jones's, and in many other first rate families near the Academy, at from five to six dollars per month.

Tuition in the Languages, $15 per session; in English and Mathematics, varying according to advancement, from $8 to $15. It is charged from the time of entering the school.

CYRUS HARRINGTON.

Evans's Mills, June 30, 1853. 9-4t

☞ The Trustees of Antioch Academy are happy to inform the patrons of the School, and the public generally, that they have secured the services of Mr. Gilbert M. McLean as instructor in this institution. Mr. McLean is a gentleman of experience as a teacher, and will carry out the principles upon which the institution was founded. The Session will commence the 12th day of July; and we would say to those desirous of patronizing the School, that board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $6 per month.

Rates of Tuition, $6, $8, and $10 per session, according to advancement.

D. B. SMITH, Sec'y pro tem.

Randalsville, Robeson Co., June 30, 1853. 9*2tpd

UNION ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this institution will be resumed on the third Monday of July, under the care and superintendence of Mr. James Patterson, well known as a competent instructor.

In addition to many other superior advantages which students enjoy at this institution, there is in the immediate vicinity of the Academy a Mineral Spring, supposed to be equal to any in this region of the State.

Board can be obtained at the Academy, or in respectable families in the neighborhood, for six dollars per month.

TERMS OF TUITION, per Session of five months.

Elementary branches,	$6 00
Higher English branches,	9 00
Classics and higher branches of Mathematics,	12 00

By order of board of Trustees.

JOHN TAYLOR, Sec'y.

Alfordsville, Robeson, June 28, 1853. 9*3t

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at the Market House, on Saturday the 16th July, at 12 o'clock, a LOT on Bow street, belonging to the estate of Martin McPherson.

C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.

July 11, 1853. 9ts

Real Estate at Auction.

The late residence of WM. H.

HARDIN, known as "Rose Hill", together with 500 acres of land attached, will be sold at auction on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the the Market House. The Dwelling house is commodious and in good repair, there are several comfortable out-houses, Barn, Stables, &c.; a well of excellent water, a fine orchard, and a number of choice grape vines.

Also, another tract, of about 1100 or 1200 acres, which contains nearly 200 acres of first rate meadow land—*cleared*. This tract lies on the waters of Cross Creek, and will probably be intersected by the Rail Road; there is also on these lands an abundance of building stone. Terms made known at sale.

July 9, 1853. 9-ts

COAL INTEREST FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is anxious to dispose of his interest in the Chalmers Coal Field, embracing one-half the interest conveyed to Dr. B. C. Williams by Dr. Charles Chalmers, and conveyed by said Williams to myself. This Field covers the Horse-shoe Bend of Deep River, and is thought by good judges to be the most promising Field in Chatham. The interest offered for sale is one fourth of the whole mineral interest on the entire Chalmers tract. M. M. McKAY.

Summerville, July 9, 1853 9*3t

FLORAL COLLEGE.

The ensuing Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, 18th July.

F. K. NASH, Pres't B'd Trustees.

July 8, 1853. 9-2t

TO TEACHERS.

THE Board of Managers of the Odd Fellows' Female Institute about to be established in the town of Morganton desire to obtain the services of a Female Teacher to take charge of the Institute at once.

A liberal salary will be givento a Teacher of high attainments, and none need apply without satisfactory recommendations.

Any information can be obtained from the undersigned or from Gen'l C. M. Avery, Col. W. M. Walton or S. A. Bettis, Esq., members of the Board.

JOHN S. DICKSON, President.

J. De Ferre, Sec'y.
Morganton, July 1, 1853. 9 5t

I WILL pay Ten Dollars to any person who will furnish such information as will establish the fact of any one having possession of my roan Horse, at any time from the afternoon of Thursday till Saturday night last. E. C. HALL.

July 11, 1853. 1t

SOUTH LOWELL ACADEMY,

ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

The undersigned would respectfully

inform his former patrons and his friends, and the public at large, that he will, at the commencement of the next session, resume his station at the head of South Lowell Academy.

This Institution is situated in a section of the State where a healthful climate, pure water, pleasant scenery, and a moral community, furnish as many incitements to industry as are often to be found. Young men from any part of the State, or adjoining States, need fear no injurious effects from the climate at South Lowell, while to those in the eastern portion of the State it offers a safe and pleasant retreat from the diseases incident to that region.

While no pains will be spared to improve the mind, it will not be forgotten that knowledge is valuable only when united with integrity of heart, and consequently every reasonable effort will be made to lead the minds of those entrusted to our care, to "remember their Creator in the days of their youth." There will be preaching at the Academy three or four times a month, and other religious exercises once or twice a week.

No Student will be permitted to remain who exerts an immoral influence, and none to return who does not attend diligently to his duties.

One competent assistant will be present at the commencement of the session, and another will immediately be obtained, if the interests of the Students demand it.

Particular attention will be given to preparing young men for teachers.

Students can come by public conveyance to Hillsborough, twelve miles west, or to Oxford, twenty-five east of South Lowell, and at either place private conveyances can readily be obtained.

Board will be furnished in the best families at $6 per month. Tuition—for beginners $10; for common and higher English $12 50; for Languages $15. To the sons of regular Ministers tuition will be furnished at one half the above rates.

Books can be obtained at South Lowell at the publisher's retail prices, adding only the cost of transportation.

The Next Session will commence on Wednesday, July 27, and the Classes will be organized the same day.

JAMES A. DEAN.

June 13, 1853. 9*3t

BACON.

North Carolina Bacon for sale.

J. & T. WADDILL.

July 10, 1853. 9tf

Public House at the Gulf, on Deep River, Chatham County.

THE Subscriber has opened a house of entertainment at the above place, and will be pleased to accommodate travellers, and persons visiting the Coal and Copper Fields, with board. Every effort will be made to give satisfaction to those patronising the establishment. J. A. McDONALD.

July 11, 1853. 9*3t

Wil. Herald, Wadesboro' Argus, Raleigh Register, 3 times, weekly, send a paper and bill to J. A. McD.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being determined to remove to the South-West, offers for sale his valuable tract of Land lying on Pee Dee River in Richmond county, 5 miles west of Rockingham, containing 475 acres; of which 180 are cleared, in a high state of cultivation, and as well adapted to the production of cotton, corn and wheat as any land in this region of country. On the premises is a comfortable Brick Dwelling, with Gin House and fine Georgia Gin, a new and excellent Screw, and all other necessary Buildings. In the yard is a well of excellent water, besides two never-failing Springs within 200 yds. of the House. Also, attached to the Plantation is a Fishery, (seine and traps,) in which myriads of fish are taken every year. The Dwelling is situated on a high, pleasant and healthful location. The Subscriber will be always on the premises ready to show the land or give any information concerning it to those wishing to purchase. Terms shall be reasonable.

I will also sell 10 Shares of Stock in the Richmond Manufacturing Company.

W. POWELL.

Rockingham, N. C., July 7, 1853. 9-1t

MANY LOTS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale at Auction on THURSDAY the 28th day of July, 1853, about THIRTY VALUABLE LOTS on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, opposite the Depot at Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C. A credit of six months will be given, and notes with good security will be required. A deduction of four per cent. will be made for cash. AUGUSTUS SMITH.

Fair Bluff, N. C., July 4, 1853. 9*ts

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity, I shall, on the first Monday in August next, at the Court House door in Elizabeth Town, expose to public sale, the following tracts of land, to-wit:

200 Acres on the side of Goodman Swamp, adjoining the lands of John Monroe, James Robeson, and others.

188 Acres on both sides of Goodman Swamp, adjoining the lands of John Monroe and Robert Barksdale.

490 Acres adjoining the lands of Thomas and Bertram Robeson and John S. Willis.

400 Acres adjoining the lands of Neill McMillan and Gen. McKay's Sullivan lands.

100 Acres out of a tract of 160 acres adjoining the lands of Robert Barksdale and the Sullivan lands.

One half of 150 Acres granted to William Robeson and Traverse Harvey.

One-half of 125 acres granted to the same individuals, and perhaps other lands belonging to the same interest, will be sold at the same time and place, and upon the same condition. The above described lands will be sold on a credit of six months, purchasers giving bond with approved security. Plats of the above described lands will be exhibited on day of sale.

J. C. WOOTEN, C. & M. E.

July 5, 1853. 9 tlA

Pilot Mountain.

THIS Great Natural Curiosity is situated in Surry County, N. C., two miles west of the Stokes line, on the main road leading from Salem west—distance 25 miles, Germanton 18 miles, Bethany 17 miles, and within 3 miles of the Stage line from the above places across the Blue Ridge by Mount Airy to the Sulphur Springs in Virginia. The height of the Pilot Mountain (says Prof. Cadwell) is 1750 feet above the level of Grassy Creek, which is the nearest stream. The view from the Pinnacle is said to be the Grandest of any other point in the Southern States, embracing Kings Mountain in York Dist., S. C., Pariss's Mountain in Spartanburgh, S. C., the Table Rock in Greenville Dist., S. C., all of which are 100 miles or more distant; a full view of the Blue Ridge from North East to South West, and the Alleganny as far as the eye can reach, the Peaks of Otter, the Buffalo Hump, and many other points in Virginia. A view into four States can be had at the same time.

The Pilot for the last season has been much visited by strangers from all parts of the United States. The ascension to the Pinacle is now safe by steps and ladders from the House kept by the Subscriber, one and a half miles south of the Mountain. A good carriage Road within six hundred yards of the Pinnacle; a good Guide will always be ready to wait on strangers. No pains will be spared to wait on visitors and make them comfortable with every thing the country affords. The Stables are well supplied with corn, fodder and hay. Near the House is a fine Mineral Spring, the properties of which are Sulphur, Iron and Magnesia. Inquire for the Subscriber's House, as he is the sole proprietor and owner of the Pilot Mountain.

WM. GILLAM.

June 25, 1853. 9-tf

CAUTION.

THE subscriber, some two months ago, remitted to Col. Sam'l J. Person, of Wilmington, two blanks of the printed form of notes negotiable and payable at the Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear at Fayetteville, dated, as well as I recollect, 19th May and 2d June, 1853; the first with the figures $1424 40, and the second with the figures $1500 written on the lower margin of the notes. Both the notes were signed T. B. Tyson, but were not otherwise filled up. Said notes having failed to arrive at Wilmington, all persons are cautioned against receiving them.

THO. B. TYSON.

Carthage, N. C., July 7, 1853. 9-3t

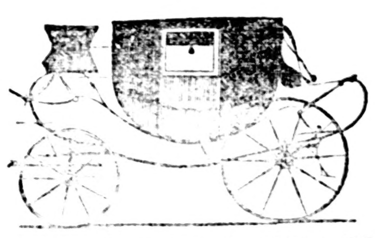
LOST OR MISLAID.

ONE Promissory Note made payable by John T. Wright, with James Wright as security, to Sarah A. Robeson, Administratrix of the estate of Jas. Robeson, dec'd, for $21 30, and dated Jan'y 3, 1853. All persons are forbidden from trading for said Note, and said J. T. Wright is hereby forewarned from paying said Note to any person save myself.

SARAH A. ROBESON.

Bladen county, July 9, 1853. 9*2t

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to me by Note or Account will please settle the same. And all debts due me prior to the 1st of Jan'y 1853, must be settled, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

May 30, 1853. 98tf

WANTED.

20.000 BARRELS OF TURPENTINE for Distillery at the Plank Road Bridge on Big Rockfish. The best market price will be paid. For farther information inquire of John W. Murphy, at the Bridge, or of A. A. McKethan, Fayetteville.

Dec. 18, 1851. 49tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundreds of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in [illegible] water, or back water.

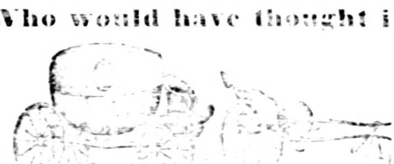
We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of [illegible], Lincolnton, and [illegible], Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use these wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co. Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1853. 50tf

Who would have thought it?



A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation in comparing their work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. J. Whitfield's [illegible] work for the last two years.

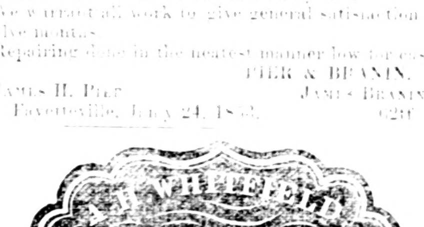
We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANNIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANNIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf



WOULD respectfully inform the public that he is still at his old stand carrying on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen,—having a more experienced and practical Smith, he flatters himself that his work will compare with any made in the State for style, elegance and durability; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work as he is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.

Fayetteville, Jan. 26, 1853. 63tf

1853.
SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our SPRING GOODS, (a larger stock than any former one,) consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

In addition to the above, we have added to our stock a large and well-selected assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING. All of which we offer to buyers at our usual low prices and accommodating terms.

HALL & SACKETT.

N. B. Strict attention paid to orders.

March 12, 1853. 76tf

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the South-East corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart's Hotel, would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month. Having made considerable outlay in furnishing and refitting the Establishment, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who patronize him. His Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, his Bar with the best of Liquors, and his Stable with a plenty of good provender and faithful Ostlers.

[illegible] A. GILCHRIST.

[illegible]

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.

July 14, 1852. 4-Y

Dr. T. C. HALL

HAS removed to the well-known stand of the Drs. Robinson, corner of Green and Bow streets.

April 21, 1853. 87tf

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

W. WHITEHEAD,

WITH
RAYNER & GILMORE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
151 Water Street,
NEW YORK.

Customary advances on Naval Stores, &c.

March 5, 1853. 74-6mpd

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

JOHN A. RICHARDSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL, after June next, attend the Courts of Anson, Richmond, Robeson, Bladen, and Columbus Counties.

Address, Elizabethtown, Bladen County, N. C.

March 7. 74-6m

CHARLES BANKS,
CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.
GREEN STREET.
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

W. H. CARVER,

DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,
2d door from N. E. corner Market Square, next to D. Gee's Hat Store, Green street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Feb'y 5, 1853. 69y

M. HUTSON,
HOUSE PAINTER.

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 29, 1853. 81-Y

WORTH & ELLIOTT,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. D. WILLIAMS,)
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
(OLD STAND OF HALL & JOHNSON.)

J. A. WORTH.] [W. P. ELLIOTT.

February 14, 1853. 69y

STARR & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.
HAY STREET.
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.

April 28, 1853. 8-tf

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 18-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1853. 67y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN
Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,
Grocers and Commission Merchants.

135 Front Street,
NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER.

August 18, 1852. 18tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1853. 60tf

MURRAY & GRANT,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.

April 20, 1853. 88-3m

A. J. & J. T. JONES,
General Agents & Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores. Liberal cash advances on consignments. 43tf

N. B. STARBUCK,
Troy, New York,

IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,
Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

"The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville."

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf

REMOVED.

THE Subscriber having removed to the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. Starr & Williams, on Hay Street, offers to the public a general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, and would be pleased to see all persons in want of Goods before they purchase, as he is determined to sell for a small profit for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

J. C. POE.

May 6, 1853. 92tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS,

BY the bale or half bale, for sale by C. T. HAIGH & SON.

July 15, 1852. 8tf

New Stock Seasonable Goods.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received his Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Embracing a General Assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Misses' and Children's Hats, Worsted Patterns, Umbrellas and Parasols, Boots and Shoes.

ALSO, SUGAR AND COFFEE, &c. &c.

P. SHEMWELL.

North-west Corner Market Square, Green st.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 1, 1853. 83tf

CASSIMERES, CASSIMERES.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of that celebrated SALEM CASSIMERE, to which I would call the attention of my friends and the public in general.

P. SHEMWELL.

May 3, 1853. 91tf

ANDREWS & JESUP,
No. 70, PINE Street, NEW YORK.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

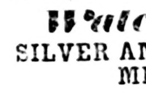
FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF
COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY AND
"Manufacturer's Articles"
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.

Dec. 16, 1852. 52-1y

EDWIN GLOVER,

At the sign of the large Watch, Hay Street.
(HIS OLD STAND.)



HAS just received his FALL STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of

Watches, Jewelry.
SILVER AND PLATED WARE, AND MILITARY GOODS.

AMONG his assortment may be found Watches of all kinds, from $8 to $125; gold Fob, Guard and Vest Chains; gold Seals and Keys; silver Fob and Guard Chains and Keys; Breast pins, Ear-rings and Finger-rings, a fine stock; Cuff-pins; Bracelets; gold and silver Spectacles, Thimbles and Pencils; gold Lockets; Colt's and Allen's Revolvers; Chess-men; Accordeons; Silver Spoons; Silver Cups, &c.; Military Goods of all kinds; a fine lot of Clocks; and almost everything called for in his line, which will be sold cheap for Cash, or on short time to those that will pay their bills when presented.

☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired as usual.

Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

☞ All those indebted by Note or Book account, must pay by the 1st of November.

Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1852. 31-tf

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from New York, a large and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Among which are:

Coffee, Sugar, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Nails, Window Glass, Swedes and English Iron, Sack and Alum Salt, Imperial and Black Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, Bar and Fancy Soap.

Together with a great variety of other articles, to which they invite the attention of the public, and which they are determined to sell as low for Cash, or on time to those who pay promptly, as any House in the Southern country.

Produce of all kinds, at the highest market prices, taken in exchange for Goods.

McLEAN & JONES.

[illegible], N. C., Dec. 8, 1851. 47tf

SADDLERS' AND COACH-MAKERS'
HARDWARE, &c.
THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,

No. 222 Baltimore St., Baltimore.

IMPORTERS and Dealers in Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, English Heads and Bars, Girth Webs, Stirrups, Hames, Bitts, &c. Springs, Axles of all kinds, Coach Lace, FONT FELLOES, Hubs, Spokes, Carriage and Tire Bolts, Patent Canvass, Carpeting, and every article connected with either branch of the business, which they are prepared to offer to punctual customers on as good terms as any other house in the United States.

Agents for the sale of Pope's Self-Adjusting PADS and Spencer's GIG TREES.

☞ Orders promptly attended to.

Address

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,
No. 222 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

Spring, 1853.
JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general assortment of [illegible] all of which have been purchased for CASH by the Package. Country Merchants and others will find it to their interest to examine the Stock.

March 12, 1853. 76tf

THE undersigned, having purchased Mr. Thos. S. Lutterloh's Distillery and Cooper-shops, have entered into Copartnership under the name of McLaurin & Strange, for the purpose of carrying on the Distillery of Turpentine, and the manufacture of Spirit Barrels.

D. McLAURIN.
WM. McLAURIN.
JAS. W. STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

AT THE RED SIGN.
McDonald & McMaster

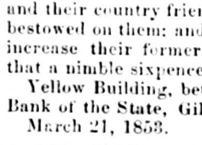
HAVE just received a full and complete stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., to which they would invite the attention of the citizens and surrounding country. They will sell low for CASH, or on time to punctual customers. They purchased their Goods for cash, and this will enable them to sell LOW. They have facilities that many houses have not: they have agents established in Baltimore and New York, who always advise them of any change in articles in their line, and who purchase only when bargains are to be had. We keep always on hand a splendid assortment of foreign and domestic Liquors; Loaf, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Rio, Java and Laguira Coffees; Green, Hyson and Black Teas; New Orleans and Cuba Molasses; Table and Sack Salt; Bacon, Lard, Mess Pork, Mess Beef, Smoked Beef, Dryed Venison; No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel; Butter, Cheese, Flour, Meal, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Candles, Copperas, Saleratus, Indigo, Madder, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinamon, Epsom Salts, Saltpetre, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware; and a variety of other goods.

They take this method of thanking the community and their country friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them; and intend, by selling goods LOW, to increase their former trade—always keeping in view that a nimble sixpence is worth a slow shilling.

Yellow Building, between the Market House and the Bank of the State, Gillespie Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

March 21, 1853. 78tf

MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING.



Mrs. Walton has just received the second stock of Spring and Summer BONNETS, consisting of Straws of a new and beautiful style, and various prices: Flowers, Ribbons, Head-dresses, Mantillas, long and short Gloves, Swiss Edgings and Insertings, Under-sleeves, Collars and Capes, Dress Caps and Dress Trimmings.

Dresses and Mantillas made in the latest style.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

May 8, 1853. 92

FAYETTEVILLE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is now organised and prepared to receive applications for Insurance, on as favorable terms as other Companies.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY LILLY.
H. L. MYROVER.
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.
JOHN H. COOK.
D. A. RAY.
A. A. McKETHAN.
GEO. McNEILL.
NATHAN A. STEDMAN.
JAMES KYLE.

AVON E. HALL.
J. G. SHEPHERD.
WM. WARDEN.
S. T. HAWLEY.
JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
C. BENBOW.
WM. McLAURIN.
WM. McINTYRE.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
GEO. McNEILL, } Executive Committee.
JOHN H. COOK, }
JAS. KYLE, }

The plan of MUTUAL INSURANCE must commend itself to our community, for it can be demonstrated that we have saved within the last six years upwards of $30,000 by insurance in the North Carolina Mutual Company; that is, we should have paid to have kept the same in surance in the foreign joint stock companies that sum more than we have actually paid; and yet the North Carolina Mutual Company has received between $5000 and $6000 more from our community than it has paid out for losses here,—showing that we are favorably situated, as compared with other places in the State, for Insurance.

Our Company has gone into operation favorably, having the day we organised applications to the amount of $116,000, and the Company is now placed upon a firm footing.

Any Director, authorised Agent, or Secretary, may receive Applications, but they will not be binding until approved by the Executive Committee or the Board.

☞ GEO. W. LAWRENCE is appointed General Agent of the Company. We invite applications.

GEO. McNEILL, Pres't.

C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

Feb'y 7, 1853. 66tf

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco.

J. UTLEY.

May 31, 1852. 95tf

BACON! BACON!! BACON!!!

10,000 lbs. North Carolina Bacon.
20,000 lbs. Western Sides and Shoulders.
For sale by

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

May 12, 1853. 93tf

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned have removed to the store formerly occupied by H. Branson & Son, five doors east of their old stand.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

The Office of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co. is kept in the above building.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent.

April 20, 1853. 87tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the name and style of Geo. W. Williams & Co. for the prosecution of a general business. Location the same as occupied by J. D. Williams for the last five years.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

February 14, 1853. 68tf

JUST RECEIVED,

50 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES, by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 17, 1853. 77tf

500 BUSHELS OATS, 6,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon. For sale by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Feb. 21. 71-tf

FRESH CORN MEAL

KEPT constantly on hand by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Feb. 21. 71 tf

D. & W. McLaurin

HAVE just received, in addition to their former stock—

100 kegs NAILS,
10 hhds. Sugar,
20 bbls. Granulated ditto,
60 bags Coffee,
50 pieces Dundee Bagging,
7 bales Gunny Cloth,
45 coils Rope,
6 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs pure and extra White Lead,
50 boxes Window Glass,
40 bags Drop and Buck Shot,
25 kegs FFFG Powder.
—ALSO—
Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
Bar and Fancy Soaps,
Mackerel, in barrels and half-barrels,

Cheese, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Salts, Saltpetre, Saleratus, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Yeast Powders, Sperm Candles, &c.; with a general assortment of DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

We offer the above Goods at low prices, for Cash or good paper.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Sept. 13, 1852. 25tf

STORAGE.

WE have commodious brick Warehouses in the rear of our Store, in which we store cotton and other produce.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 1, 1851. 37-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
1000 bushels Alum ditto, in bags,
30 hhds. sweet Molasses,
36 bbls. City Mess Pork,
20 " large size No. 3 Mackerel,
10 half bbls. No. 2 do,
20 bbls. fresh caught Mullets,
50 boxes Dried Herring,
100 bbls. Planting & eating Patatoes,
10 hhds. superior Bacon.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22, 1852. 45tf

For Sale.—50 tons Peruvian Guano. Those who have engaged from us will please send in.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Feb'y 7, 1853. 66tf

SMALL AND TALL:
Come One, Come All,

And get you a Gun that will carry a Ball!

THE subscriber has now on hand, and will sell cheap for cash, his large and well assorted Stock of single and double barrel SHOT GUNS, of the best make, and latest patterns. Also, Colt's Patent Repeating Pistols, and Allen's Revolvers; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Powder Flasks; Percussion Caps; &c., &c.

Rifles of all kinds constantly on hand, and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 500 yards.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above-named articles, will do well to give me a trial, and they may be sure to find the greatest Bargains ever offered in this town.

Repairing of every thing in the gun-smith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge.

M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay Street, opposite the Marble Yard,
Fayetteville, N C.

August 16, 1852. 17-ft.

WM. H. McRARY,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention will be paid to selling and shipping Naval Stores and Produce, and also to the Forwarding of Goods.

Merchants who consign their Goods to him can rely on their being forwarded by first boat after they are discharged from vessel.

REFERENCES:

F. Fries, E. A. Vogler & Co., Salem, N. C.
T. M. Young, Mocksville.
Hunt & Adderton, Lexington.
John D. Brown, Salisbury.
J. H. & J. Martine, Fayetteville.

Jan'y 20, 1853. 62tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the name and style of Troy & Marsh, for the prosecution of a General Mercantile business. Location the same as formerly occupied by Messrs. H. L. Myrover & Co., foot of Hay Mount.

J. B. TROY, JR.
J. F. MARSH.

May 23, 1853. 97tf

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by TROY & MARSH.

May 30, 1853. 98tf

BACON AND PORK

JUST received and for sale,—
3,500 lbs. N. C. Bacon,
10 Bbls Mess Pork.

TROY & MARSH.

June 18, 1853. 4-3w

WE HAVE ON HAND

10 Hhds. Sugars,
5 Bbls. Granulated do.
15 Bags Rio Coffee,
5 " Maricaibo do.
Bagging and Rope,
Swedes and English Iron,
Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
—ALSO—
Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
Bar and Fancy Soap,
40 Bbls. No. 1 Herrings,

Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Saltpetre, Saleratus, Mace, Cloves, Yeast Powders, Nutmegs, Adamantine and Tallow Candles—with a general assortment of Provisions, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware.

We offer the above goods at low prices for cash, good paper, or produce.

TROY & MARSH.

May 23, 1853. 97tf

THOS. J. JOHNSON

—HAS JUST RECEIVED—

10 BBLS. NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES,
10 do. large Yellow Planting Potatoes,
6000 lbs. Northern Bacon,
3000 lbs. N. Carolina do.
1000 bushels Oats,
Ploughs and Castings,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
17 hhds. Cuba Molasses.
—ALSO—

1 light four-horse Wagon, and 1 Buggy, 1 Harness Horse, &c.

THOS. J. JOHNSON, Person st.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 28, 1853. 72tf

☞ CAMPBELLTON PROPERTY FOR SALE.

T. J. J.

Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71Y

FREIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the Steamers Evergreen and Southerner and Tow Boats, lately the property of the Henrietta Steamboat Company, are now prepared to forward with despatch, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, all freights or goods entrusted to them.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 14, 1853. 68tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its second Session on the second Monday in July next. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98*tf

MASONIC INSTITUTE.
Board of Instruction.

Rev. GEORGE M. EVERHART, Principal, and Professor of Greek and Natural Science.
RUFUS H. SMITH, Professor of Latin and English Literature.
IGNATIUS E. SHUMATE, Teacher in Mathematics.

THIS Institution is located at Germanton, Stokes county, N. C., in a healthy and beautiful country. The village is very moral, and enjoys many religious advantages. Besides, it is situated in a region more abundant in minerals and fossils, than any other in the South; and thereby affords the student the best opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with several of the Natural Sciences.

There is a superior set of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus that cost near $700,—also a Cabinet of Minerals and Fossils numbering about 600 different specimens—for illustrating Natural Sciences.

The Libraries number 1435 volumes.

The course of studies laid down corresponds to the usual preparatory studies, and those required in the Freshman, Sophomore and Junior Classes in our oldest and best Colleges. Those who can pass a satisfactory examination on this course, having remained at this Institution at least two years, (TO COMPLETE THE WHOLE, HOWEVER, REQUIRES A MUCH LONGER TIME,) shall receive a Gold Medal with inscriptions testimonial of character and scholarship. Those having passed successfully through this course of study can graduate in one year at any of our best Colleges or Universities, and thereby considerably lessen the usual expenses, and at the same time enjoy all the advantages of the whole College Course.

The Scholastic year is divided into two Sessions,—the first beginning on the fourth Thursday in July and ending on the third Wednesday in December; and the second beginning on the first Thursday in January and ending on the first Wednesday in June.

There are two Examinations—private and public. The private at the close of the first session, and the public at the close of the scholastic year.

COMMENCEMENT—The first Wednesday in June.

EXPENSES.—Tuition is $7, $10, and $15 per Session. Incidentals 50 cents. Board, including Room, Fuel and Washing, $30.

June 10, 1853. 2*6t

Summer Residence for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Summer Residence on Harrington Hill, one and a quarter miles from the Market House. The House is new, has five rooms on the ground floor, and one large room above—all well plastered. About 28 acres land, good well in the yard, two good springs convenient.

Persons desiring to purchase, can get any information on application to the subscriber, or to A. M. Campbell.

W. L. CALLAIS.

June 1, 1853. 200*6t

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company will be held in Summerville, on Thursday, 21st July, 1853.

H. A. LONDON, Sec. and Treas'r.

June 22, 1853. 6*tm

Blanks for sale here.

Wheeler's Patent Improved Railway Chain Horse Power and Overshot Thresher and Separator.

THE subscriber takes this method of saying to farmers and others of North Carolina, that he has been appointed the General Agent, by the manufacturers, Messrs. Wheeler, Melick & Co., of Albany, N. Y., for the sale of the above Machines, and that he is prepared to fill all orders at Albany prices—adding only the charge of transportation. These Machines were used in Randolph county during the two past seasons, and gave universal satisfaction.

The two-horse Machines will thresh from 125 to 200 bushels of Wheat per day, and the one-horse Machines from 75 to 125 bushels per day.

Albany prices: Two-horse or double Machines, with fixtures complete, $145. One-horse, ditto, ditto, $120.

All Machines sold by me warranted to give satisfaction, or they may be returned.

Persons desirous of having these Machines should send their orders early, to enable him to furnish them in due time.

Address the subscriber, "Troy's Store, N. C."

J. B. TROY.

April 28, 1853. 96tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of W. & J. T. Andrews is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. J. T. Andrews is fully authorized to settle all business of the late firm. Persons due the said firm will please make early settlement. We, the subscribers, tender our sincere thanks to the public generally for the very liberal patronage that we have received since the above firm existed.

W. & J. T. ANDREWS.

Richmond Co., N. C., May 25, 1853. 2tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

WE, the subscribers, have this day entered into a Copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on a general Dry Goods and Grocery Business, under the name and style of Andrews & Ingram.

And we would take this opportunity to solicit the friends of the late firm to give us a call, as we are determined to sell Goods lower than can be bought in the country, for cash or to punctual customers. So give us a call before buying elsewhere.

J. T. ANDREWS.
A. H. INGRAM.

May 25, 1853. 2tf

DR. C. B. BAKER,

HAVING taken the office adjoining the store of his brother, Jas. Baker, Jr., in Elizabethtown, tenders his professional services to the public, and will be pleased to attend to ALL calls.

Elizabethtown, June 2, 1853. 200*

S. S. Arey

HAS on hand a BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of NEW

Spring & Summer Goods.

He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and desires a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, at the Stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, South-west corner of Market Square and Gillespie st.

April 28, 1853. [illegible]

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pulley, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES.

Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

Band Shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

January 31, 1853. 64-1y

To the Traveling Public.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that the line of FOUR-HORSE POST COACHES between this place and Warsaw, is still in operation, notwithstanding the low stage of water on the river, and the law of Congress in regard to passenger boats.

The time of arrival and departure is as follows:

Leave Fayetteville daily at 3 o'clock A. M.
Arrive at Warsaw at 3 o'clock P. M.
Leave Warsaw at 10 or 11 o'clock A. M.
Arrive at Fayetteville at 10 o'clock P. M.

M. McKINNON.

June 11, 1853. 2*6m

New Enterprise at the South.

THE Proprietors of the South Union Woollen Mills make the following proposition to Southern planters, viz: Send your Wool to the above named Mills, in the condition in which it is sent to be made into rolls, (picked, washed and oiled,) and you can have it manufactured into good heavy Kerseys for 12½ cents per yard—the proprietors furnishing the warp. Having entered upon this enterprise, the proprietors are determined to succeed; and they know they will, if you will but give them your patronage. They make no factious appeal to sectional prejudice; they only say, try us, planters of the South. Wool carded into rolls at the above Mills with great despatch. A quantity of this heavy Woollen Kerseys kept constantly on hand for sale. The above Mills are situated 5½ miles North-East of Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C.

STEELE & SHORTRIDGE.

June 4, 1853. 2*

VALUABLE
Cape Fear Plantation
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined to remove to Columbus county, offers for sale that valuable Plantation on which he now resides, situated on the waters of the Cape Fear River and Baker's Creek, five miles above Elizabethtown, containing 403 acres of Land, well adapted to the growth of corn, oats, wheat, rye, potatoes, &c. It has on it a first rate mill site, a beautiful young orchard of nearly 700 choice Apple trees, a number of Scuppernong Grape vines, which for the last five or six years have been very profitable; a comfortable dwelling house and the necessary out buildings, new and of superior style.

Also, 485 acres of pine land, situated about two miles back of the River place, on which are now cut 14,000 Turpentine boxes, 6000 of which are new.

The above Plantation offers inducements to persons desiring a comfortable situation, which are seldom found.

A. J. TROY.

Bladen county, May 28, 1853. 98*tf

Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

THE subscribers under the amended Charter are notified that the second instalment of 25 per cent will be due on the 20th of July, 1853.

By order of the Board.

H. A. LONDON, Sec. and Treas'r.

June 22, 1853. 6*

$10 Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, on the 28th of May last, a negro fellow by the name of ATTA. Said negro was hired in January last of Mr. A. D. McNeill, near the Red Springs, in Robeson county, in which neighborhood he is probably lurking. All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said negro, as I am determined to enforce the law against all persons so offending. I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for the delivery of said negro to me at my residence.

DUNCAN SHAW.

Centreville, Cumberland Co., June 20, 1853. 6*tf

NOTICE.

SEALED Proposals for the building of a Jail at Chesterfield Court House, S. C., will be received by the Commissioners of Public Buildings until the 1st Monday in August next.

A plan and specifications may be seen by applying at Chesterfield C. H. to

JNO. EVANS, Clerk.

By order of the Board of Commissioners, Chesterfield C. H., S. C.

June 22, 1853. 6*tA